"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,486. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—It is rumored that the French Government has decided to order the arrest of Gen. Mercier. There has been an informal meeting of the Cabinet in Paris to discuss the Freystaetter-Mercier incident, which is arousing great interest. The Government has ordered the prosecution of the publisher of L'Eclair for publishing the "Canaille de Dreyfus" document three years ago. The object is to discover the source of the paper's information. The English press, commenting on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's speech on the Transvaal, says it is practically an informal ultimatum to the Transvaal. It has been decided not to allow empty shells to pass through Cape Colony. A London firm owning land in Hankow, China, which was embraced in the new concessions to Russia, sent workmen to fence them in. Cossacks from the Russian Consulate ejected the workmen. The British gunboat Woodcock was moved up the river near the Consulate and landed bluejackets who retook the property. Lord Kitchener, Sirdar of Khartoum, speaking at the opening of the Atbara Bridge, said its construction may be considered a record achievement, and that the bridge is due to American energy, power, and ability to turn out great works in less time than anybody else. He also said that England could no longer maintain her position as the leading constructing nation of the world. The Formosa rebels have again taken the field. One case of bubonic plague is reported from the Oporto Prison. Brazil and Argentina will exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Morris Canal broke from its banks at Phillipsburg, N. J., yesterday and did great damage.

The report disseminated in Washington that Wilbur F. Wakeman is to be removed from his post as Appraiser is declared to be well founded.

A trolley accident similar to the one which occurred at Bridgeport recently was averted in Brooklyn yesterday by the merest chance.

A wealthy young man of Tampa, Fla., had an altercation with the son of Gen. Gomez, and then his visit to Havana he mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that he was kidnapped in Cuba.

Senator Platt, at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, held an important conference with Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Brooklyn Republican Executive Committee, in which he urged the necessity of fusion with the independents.

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Battery N of the Seventh Artillery has done some excellent work with the big disappearing guns at Fort Totten.

References were made yesterday at all the Ocean Grove camp meeting services to President McKinley's Philippine policy.

The police are investigating the cause of the death yesterday of William Cassidy of 421 Tenth Avenue, who is said to have fallen in a saloon and fractured his skull.

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Huntsman Mnason and three of his band of angel dancers are in jail in Hackensack.

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody preached yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. De Costa, in his last sermon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, yesterday condemned those who would reduce the Bible and condense belief, a system, said the preacher, leading finally to Agnosticism and Anarchy.

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Labor will call on the Mazet committee to investigate alleged defective work in the City Prison.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

AN ULTIMATUM TO KRUEGER.

English Papers So Consider Mr. Chamberlain's Speech—Krueger May Be Requested to Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—There is little fresh news from South Africa, but it is announced that the Government of Natal has refused to allow the transit of empty cartridge cases intended for the Transvaal..

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle declared that President Krüger's concessions are so farreaching that it is doubtful whether the burghers will ratify them. He thinks it more likely that they will demand Mr. Krüger's resignation and the appointment of a younger man, probably Schalk W. Burger, a non-official member of the Executive Council of the Transvaal.

All the morning papers comment upon the seriousness of the situation as revealed on Saturday at Birmingham by the speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The Daily Telegraph calls the speech "an informal ultimatum." The Standard says it marks the most critical stage yet reached. The Daily News observes:

"We cannot but suppose that such grave words were well weighed beforehand." The Times says:

"Such a delicate situation cannot be protracted. We believe that within the last few days the final arrangements for the general direction of the expedition, necessary in the event of a rupture, have been completed at the War Office.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out the extreme danger of allowing entrance into South Africa of arms, which would be likely to fall into the hands of the black population, exceeding the white fourfold."

England Seeks Transports for Troops.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.—The Government, accordingt o a Calcutta newspaper usually well-informed, has asked the British India Navigation Company what transports would be available for Government use in the event of war in the Transvaal.

KIDNAPPED IN CUBA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—A special dispatch received in this city to-day reports the mysterious disappearance of Howard Lykes, a citizen of Tampa, in Havana. He is a son of the cattle king, Dr. K. T. Lykes of South Florida, and was in Cuba attending to business for his father. It is supposed that it is a case of kidnapping. While details are missing, yet the following incident may prove a clue to the young man's sudden disappearance:

About six or seven weeks ago young Lykes met the son of Gen. Gomez in the corridor of one of the leading hotels in Havana, and, after exchanging a few words, engaged in personal combat. It is reported that they were separated by several Cubans, but not before Lykes had inflicted rough punishment upon young Gomez.

The young men in question were cadets at the East Florida Seminary, Florida State Military School, and it was during this period that the feud had its beginning. Lykes declared he would thrash Gomez if it cost him his life, and although earnestly admonished by friends to forget his enmity, he still remained firm in his resolve. Upon his return to Tampa, after the encounter above mentioned, he was asked to let matters drop, but feeling that he had not received full satisfaction he expressed a determination to meet young Gomez upon his return and demand settlement.

Your correspondent learned the details of the above story from a prominent professional man, and upon investigation among his fellow-students that part of the story relating to his school life was confirmed by them. Lykes is one of the most popular and best-known young men in South Florida, and is reputed to be absolutely fearless. This story, published for the first time, may explain his disappearance. His father is now in Cuba, and, being familiar with the facts, he will be able to vigorously prosecute the investigation.

MERCIER MAY BE ARRESTED

It Is Rumored the Government Has Decided on This Step.

CABINET DISCUSSES THE CASE

Freystaetter Incident Arouses Interest—L'Eclair Must Answer for Printing "Canaille de Dreyfus."

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 27.—The most remarkable thing to-day is the diversity of opinion in the French newspapers in regard to the Freystaetter-Mercier incident. Both sides omit important facts. The nature of the conflicting opinions of their papers shows how difficult it is for the French public to obtain a true idea of the case.

It is reported here that an important informal Cabinet meeting was held in Paris this afternoon. The subject discussed was the incident of yesterday. It is unlikely, however, that the Government will take any action which would be likely to precipitate matters.

The statement that five other members of the 1894 court-martial will be called to confront Gen. Mercier and Capt. Freystaetter, Maître Demange tells me, is premature. He says that he has no intention of calling them himself.

M. Coupois, the Greffier of the Court, was this afternoon taken ill. He has made no mention of the Government's intention to call these new witnesses.

I have just interviewed M. Montorgeuil, who has the news that M. Adilor of L'Eclair of Paris is to be prosecuted for publishing the "Canaille de Dreyfus" document three years ago. He is indignant at the proceedings of the Government in prosecuting a newspaper for treason for having published a simple item of news. ROWLAND STRONG.

MERCIER SEES NO ONE.

Declines to Receive Visitors—His Friends Say He Will Not Flee from Prospects of Arrest.

RENNES, Aug. 27.—This evening it is rumored that the Government has decided to arrest Gen. Mercier, but the rumor is not confirmed.

Last evening a report was in circulation that Gen. Mercier had fled to the Island of Jersey, but this story proved to be without foundation. Early this morning the gendarmes were still posted outside the residence of Gen. St. Germain, military commander of this district, with whom Gen. Mercier has been staying during the trial. Their presence indicated that he was still there, and, in reply to questions, they declared that they had not seen him leave the grounds.

This afternoon he was undoubtedly at home, although he declined to receive callers. No one who has studied his character and methods believes that Gen. Mercier would flee at the prospect of arrest. He has altogether too much doggedness in his composition.

Gen. St. Germain's house is in one of the suburbs of Rennes.

The Government has decided to prosecute the Eclair for the publication of the "Canaille de D—" document, one of the four documents secretly communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, which has been shown not to refer to Capt. Dreyfus at all.

The object of the Government is to discover who communicated it to the Eclair. The assumption is that the communication was made by Col. Du Paty de Clam, or possibly by Gen. Gonse. The publication occurred three years ago, but, under the law, prosecution can be maintained at any time during the following five years.

GUERIN IS FED FROM BELOW.

Anti-Semites Say Food Is Sent Through an Underground Passage.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Anti-Semites assert that they are conveying food supplies by an underground passage to M. Jules Guerin, the anti-Semitic agitator, and his beleaguered companions at the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League in the Rue de Chabrol.

To-day a man was arrested for attacking the Republican Guards, stationed in that thoroughfare. The troops on the cordons have been increased, but otherwise there has been no change in the situation since yesterday.

A New French Espionage Order.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note, issued this evening, makes the following announcement:

"The Statistical Section of the General Staff Bureaus at the War Office no longer concerns itself with espionage questions, which are now properly confided to the detective service. The Statistical Section is especially concerned with the relations of the War Office to French Military Attachés abroad."

PLAGUE IN OPORTO PRISON.

One Case of Bubonic Disease Reported—Spanish Guard Shot.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—It is reported here that a case of bubonic plague has developed in the Oporto prison.

According to advices from Pontevedra, capital of the province of the same name, northeast of Vigo, a soldier belonging to the sanitary cordon at that point was killed to-day by a bullet from Portuguese territory.

Brazil Will Exhibit at Buffalo.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 27.—Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, in the course of an interview this morning, declared that Brazil would take part in the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo. He also said that Gen. Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, would pay a visit to the United States on the same occasion.

WANT PRICES RAISED.

Independent Sugar Refiners Ask a Conference with the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The agent of the Sugar Trust, who is expected from New York, will be in Chicago to-morrow or Tuesday, according to a leading jobber, James H. Post, the representative of the independent refiners, also will return here on Tuesday.

A proposition has already been made to have a conference of these two agents and the local jobbers and see if it is not possible to adjust matters so that prices may be put up to a rate that will allow fair profits.

Whether the trust will be willing to enter into such a conference is a question, but jobbers are inclined to think that such a plan will be considered.

HENRY HILTON'S FUNERAL.

Services Yesterday at Saratoga—Interment to be in Greenwood.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The funeral of ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New York took place at Bethesda Episcopal Church this afternoon and was very largely attended. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. George Wilson Ferguson, rector of Trinity Church, Sing Sing. The honorary bearers were Judge Charles S. Lester, Judge John R. Putnam, Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Gen. Winsor B. French, Spencer Trask, ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, Judge John W. Crane, and Village President John Foley.

The body will be conveyed on a special train to-morrow morning to New York. The interment will be made in Greenwood Cemetery.

MORRIS CANAL BREAKS LOOSE.

Heavy Rain at Phillipsburg Weakens Bank and Great Damage Is Done by Flood Which Follows.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 27.—The Morris Canal broke from its banks this morning and did great damage here. There was a violent thunderstorm at 1 o'clock, the rain falling in torrents. The canal wall on the river side was weakened by the strain and the soaking it received and gave way in three places.

The first break appears to have occurred in Plane No. 10. The other two were at Lock 11. The water released from the two levels of the canal rushed out upon the lower lying lands, sweeping all before it. Two small houses and several barns were carried from their foundations and damaged. Outbuildings of small size were swept away in the flood and lost.

D. W. Hagerty's sawmill was exposed to the full force of the onrush of waters and was carried away and washed into the Delaware River. It is a complete wreck and cannot be repaired.

The stone wall which ran between the canal and Hamlin's Creek was washed out and most of the stones fell into the canal. The canal is now filled with the stones and mud which collected afterward. The work of repair will take weeks and the canal may not be in for use again this season.

The water had spent itself pretty well before it reached the thickly settled portions, so that the damage was not as great as at first feared. The water, however, left behind it a vast amount of mud, which it carried out of the canal and which it picked up as it ran down the hillside. This mud was deposited in gardens and cellars, doing great damage.

During the storm the barn of T. Heitzman was struck by lightning and set on fire. It was destroyed with its contents, which included the Summer's harvest of grain and hay. Three valuable horses were burned to death. It is impossible to estimate the total damage done by the storm and flood.

THE BEAR FOUND THE HUNTER.

Wounded Man's Sweetheart Visited Him and Brought a Parson.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 27.—John Lutz, a well-known hunter of Harmon, Randolph County, left his home on Monday in search of a bear whose tracks he had discovered. As he did not return within a reasonable time, search was made and he was found five miles away in the mountains, terribly injured, and with one leg broken. Lutz was carried to his home.

Soon after his arrival there Miss Dell Nelson, his sweetheart, came to his bedside. A short conference was held, and the girl left her lover, mounted a horse, and riding to the village, secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Schultz. The parson returned with her and married the couple.

YACHTSMAN DROWNED.

Edward Wyshato Rolled Off Barrel and Sank in Sight of Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Edward Wyshato, a well-known young yachtsman and member of the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, was drowned in the Hudson River here this evening in a strange way. He was sitting on a barrel on a float, which was being towed along, when by a sudden jerk of the towing launch the barrel was made to roll, throwing the young man into the river.

Although twenty of his friends were on hand and tried in every way to help him, Wyshato sank at once and was not again seen. He was twenty-two years old. The body was not recovered.

OLD CLAY MANSION BURNED.

All the Contents Destroyed, but the Occupants Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Ky., Aug. 27.—The historic old Clay mansion, in this county, was destroyed by fire last night. All the contents, including numerous pieces of valuable bric-à-brac, were destroyed.

Miss Letitia Clay and the other members of the family residing in the house barely escaped with their lives. When they were awakened the roof was falling in. Two young ladies were almost suffocated, and had to be removed from the burning building. No one had time to gather any clothing.

The origin of the fire is not known, though it is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

OLD COLONIAL MANSION BURNED

Fire Destroys House of John E. Sparter on Crest of the Palisades.

FORT LEE, N. J., Aug. 27.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the old colonial mansion belonging to and occupied by John E. Sparter at Alpine. It was situated upon the summit of the Palisades about a mile and a half south of the ferry landing. The fire started about 4:30 o'clock from some unknown cause. The family was away for the Summer, the house being in charge of a caretaker.

The house is said to have been worth about twenty thousand dollars and the furnishings fully twenty-five thousand. The house had been remodeled and added to and almost wholly rearranged inside. It was a three-story building.

OSAGE INDIANS BANKRUPT.

Many File Petitions, but May Not Be Released from Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 27.—A. C. Dold of Newkirk has filed twenty-three petitions in bankruptcy in the District Court at Pawnee for as many Osage Indians with unpronounceable names, and will file 125 more in a few days. This is an attempt on the part of the Indians to get rid of the debts they owe the traders.

It is asserted that under the United States laws only such Indians as have taken their lands in severalty can become citizens of Oklahoma, and therefore the attempt will fail. The Osages have refused repeatedly to treat with the Government or take their allotments.

AERONAUT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Falling Balloon Caught in Telegraph Wires, Which Saved His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 27.—An immense crowd to-day saw a young aeronaut escape by the merest chance from being dashed to pieces. Herbert Williams had advertised to make his first ascension at the fair grounds. When the balloon had soared about 500 feet the gas began to escape and the aeronaut appeared to be doomed to certain destruction.

In its descent, however, the balloon caught in telegraph wires and Williams quickly took advantage of the situation by climbing out on a pole, down which he descended in safety. He made a short speech to the crowd from his position in the wires before climbing down. Williams promises to make another ascension next Saturday.

ELECTRICAL GLASSMAKING.

A Revolution in the Method of Melting the Sand Accomplished.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 27.—Charles Macbeth, the big lamp-chimney manufacturer, to-day patented a new and decidedly novel process, which will probably revolutionize glassmaking. Heretofore the greatest trouble in glass manufacture lay in the melting of the sand. It has taken a great deal of time, and requires good fuel, natural gas being the best.

While passing through his plant recently, Macbeth saw a globe on an arc light break, and a piece of the glass fell over on the carbon. In a second it was reduced to liquid and dripped to the ground. That gave him his cue, and he directed the construction of a big vat, with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a current.

An arrangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly, and the very best molten glass is now being turned out in almost as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuels to melt it. The vat was patented to-day, and is now being used. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glassmaking from plate to bottles.

This invention, in connection with the automatic blowing machinery which is being turned out, is likely to have a great effect on glassmaking. The cost of melting by this process is not as great as with the use of coal or oil, although it may be more expensive than natural gas. At present it takes twelve hours to melt a pot of glass and sand.

MENACED BY A GUNBOAT.

British Bluejackets in China Protect Rights of English Firm in Lands Ceded to Russia.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.—As the outcome of a dispute regarding the possession of some lands at Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about seven hundred miles from the sea, which was purchased in 1863 by the concern of Jardine, Matheson & Co., but subsequently included in the new concessions to Russia, the owners, under the advice and protection of Mr. Hurst, the British Consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract.

After the work began a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared on the scene and forcibly ejected the workmen.

The Captain of the British second-class gunboat Woodlark, specially designed for river service, after consulting with Mr. Hurst, landed a party of bluejackets and moved the Woodlark into firing distance of the Russian Consulate. For a time a fight seemed imminent, but nothing further occurred. The bluejackets are now guarding the property.

The British third-class gunboat Esk has been dispatched to Hankow from this port. Great Britain is evidently determined to uphold British rights.

CHINA'S ENVOYS IN DISGRACE.

Exhibited the Empress's Private Letter—Formosa Rebel Uprising.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 27.—The steamship Tacoma brings news that the Empress of China has disgraced Secret Commissioners Liua and Ching, who were sent to Tokio several weeks ago to hold a conference with the Mikado. On reaching Japan they openly showed the Empress Dowager's autograph letter, which was meant for the eyes of the Mikado alone. Their object was to secure from Japan their recognition of the high importance of their mission.

The Japanese Government wired to Peking, complaining of the doubtful character of the Commissioners and refusing to treat with them. This angered the Empress, and she telegraphed a decree ordering their return. Before leaving, Liua and Ching secured an audience with the Mikado and stated their mission. It is considered certain that Marquis Ito will assist China in an advisory capacity.

Formosa rebels are again taking the field. Last Spring they were placated and disbanded, and Lim Liseng, their leader, went to Amoy to reside. He returned to Formosa, and after mustering a force of malcontents, has made his way to Penshan, capturing several towns en route.

Minyingki, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce of the Korean Government, has been arrested for implication in Seoul's recent dynamite outrages.

BRYAN'S CURE FOR TRUSTS.

Says Corporations Should Operate Under a Federal License.

Special to The New York Times.

TIPTON, Mo., Aug. 27.—In an interview here, William J. Bryan explained the idea for the prevention of trusts by a National license law, which he has suggested. He said: "There is no question that we can control the trusts if we want to. Now, as to the plan I have suggested, the licensing of trusts, the idea is that the Government should say that no corporation should do business in any State in which it was not incorporated, except under the license issued by the Federal authorities. This license should be posted in the trust's plant in a conspicuous place and kept there, and there should be a penalty of penitentiary sentence for one to do business with a corporation not having such a license or for a corporation to run in any State save the one where it is incorporated, without this license.

"The license should be issued under such restrictions as would make monopoly impossible."

Bryan Helps to Build a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Ill., Aug. 27.—This morning the Rev. C. W. Bates, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this city, received a letter from Col. W. J. Bryan inclosing a check for $250 which Mr. Bryan subscribed for the new ten-thousand-dollar church which the members of the congregation are preparing to erect here. During his boyhood Col. Bryan was a member of this church.

COLLISION ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Engine and Forty-seven Cars Wrecked—Brakeman Badly Hurt.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 27.—There was a bad rear-end collision a mile west of Whitehouse Station last night a little after midnight. Forty-seven loaded box and gondola cars were piled in a heap. The Central Railroad of New Jersey train, a mixed freight, was taking water while standing on the east-bound freight tracks. A second mixed train ran into the rear of the standing train.

The engine of the second train, No. 433, was wrecked, and the cars in front of it and those immediately behind it were piled up on top. The fireman jumped and was not hurt. Engineer Budbaucher escaped with a few bruises. A brakeman was severely injured, and was removed to the hospital at Bethlehem. The tracks were blocked for several hours, during which time all trains had to go around by the Lehigh Valley route.

The collision resulted from the inability of the engineer of the second train to stop in time. His train was heavily loaded, and pushed the engine ahead of it when he tried to slow down.

WIRE NAIL TRUST OPPOSED.

Some of Its Plants Idle, While the Independent Concerns Are Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 27.—The Wire Nail Trust is having the fight of its life. It is shutting down its plants at this and other points and keeping them closed, while the new anti-trust organization is putting its concerns into night as well as day operation.

The trust owns the fourteen largest concerns in the country, and until within the last few months was able to keep all other plants closed. It held the prices up, and reduced the wages of workers as much as 42 per cent. at this point. Finally the American Federation of Labor took up the matter, and brought about a fight.

Clement Biddle, the millionaire hardware man of Philadelphia, effected the organization of the anti-trust combine, and now has ten plants in operation, among them being the new mills at Ashland, Ky., which are the finest in the country. Within the last two weeks every one of these plants has been forced to begin night operation to keep pace with the orders that are pouring in. All of the plants are employed to their fullest capacity.

The trust's big plant at this place has been closed since May 1 and there are no indications that it will reopen.

Great Northern's New Ore Dock.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—It is said that the Great Northern Railroad has let contracts for the construction of an ore dock seventy-three feet high and sixty-three feet wide, at a cost of about $700,000. This dock will have a capacity for more than 100,000 tons of ore, the largest at present being of about 60,000 tons capacity.

Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Central leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 9:25 P. M. Through coach New York to Saratoga.—Adv.

TROLLEY CAR'S WILD RUSH

Bridgeport Horror Almost Duplicated on a Brooklyn Line.

HUNG OVER FIFTY-FOOT CUT

Wheel Broke on a Down Grade and Panic-Stricken Passengers Were Within a Few Feet of Death.

A trolley accident similar to the one which occurred at Bridgeport recently was averted in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by the merest chance. A runaway car, with one wheel broken off and crowded with passengers, sped down the steep grade at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, jumped the rails, and came to a stop with the front end hanging over the edge of the fifty-foot cut of the Manhattan Beach Railroad at Sixty-seventh Street. Had the car gone a few feet further it would have plunged into the cut, and a great loss of life would very probably have resulted. As it was, but two persons were injured, and these only slightly.

The car, No. 834 of the Fifth Avenue line, in charge of Motorman William Welles, was on its way to Unionville. On Fifth Avenue, beginning at Sixtieth Street and extending to Sixty-seventh Street, there is a steep grade. There is open country roundabout, and cars are usually run at high speed down this grade.

Car 834 was descending the grade at a dust-raising pace when one of the forward wheels suddenly snapped off from the axle, the broken pieces being hurled through the air. Welles instantly applied the brake and reversed the power, but to no purpose. The car, still holding to the rails, sped down the slope without slackening its pace. At Sixty-fourth Street it jumped the track, but continued to bump along over the pavement.

At Sixty-fifth Street, the tracks of the Sea Beach Railroad cross under those of the Fifth Avenue line in a cut about forty feet in depth. As the runaway trolley car neared this cut the already badly frightened passengers became frantic with terror. Women shrieked and tried to leap from the car, but were prevented by the men who remained cool.

The car passed the Sea Beach cut, and the passengers felt relieved, but the feeling of relief was short lived, for immediately ahead, at Sixty-seventh Street, the still deeper cut of the Bay Ridge line of the Manhattan Beach Railroad yawned on either side of the trolley tracks. The car had reached within a few yards of this cut when it struck a switch frog. The back wheels on one side of the car jammed into the switch frog, so that the car was turned about nearly at right angles, and the front end hung a few feet over the cut, which is fifty feet deep.

Ellis Bradley, forty-seven years old, of 189 Orchard Street, Manhattan, and Mrs. Ida Schulman, thirty-five years old, of 87 Second Street, Passaic, N. J., were thrown to the street. Bradley received contusions of the left leg, and Mrs. Schulman contusions of the arms. They were attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Norwegian Hospital, and left for their homes. All the other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

A wrecking crew was sent to the scene, and the disabled car was taken to the repair shop. The accident delayed traffic on the line for some time.

CAR CRASHES INTO A WAGON.

Accident on Canarsie Line Results in Injuries to Four Persons.

A Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley car on the Carnarsie Line, eastbound, ran into a wagon at Rockaway and Riverdale Avenues last night, in which were Christian Hamburger, his wife, and two children of 66 Ellery Street, Brooklyn. All four were thrown out and more or less seriously injured.

Car 397, in charge of Motorman Frederick Smith of 277 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was going toward Canarsie at a good rate of speed when Hamburger, driving a two-seated wagon, attempted to cross the track. Hamburger was picked up, suffering from contusions of the head and internal injuries. Mrs. Hamburger had also received contusions of the head and a bad scalp wound. Lena, the four-year-old daughter, was injured internally, and Christian, three years old, was hurt about the head and body.

Dr. L. Adleman of 207 Pitkins Avenue, Brooklyn, a passenger on the car, attended the wounded, and they were sent to their home. No complaint was made against the motorman, and neither he nor the conductor was arrested.

KLONDIKERS PLAY POKER.

One Alaska Miner Takes a $70,000 Pot on Two Pairs and a Bluff—The Losers Swear Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 27.—A draw poker game was played here in one of the down-town hotels Friday night by three recently arrived Alaskans—George Munford, Harker Hamlin, and Henry Smith—which in point of recklessness has scarcely ever been equaled. The limit was $10, and a new deck was opened each deal. By 11 o'clock there must have been 100 onlookers in the rooms, and the only session outside was the carrying up stairs of wines to keep the thirsty crowd in good spirits.

The game began by Munford winning a $550 pot on a bluff on two aces and a king while his fellow-players each had three of a kind.

During the first two hours or more, all pots, one of them as high as $1,000, were raked in on the most hazardous bluffs, none of the winning hands being better than a pair of jacks. By the beginning of the third hour, however, the game was being more lively and the hands better. Calling was done on their merits and no pot contained more than $300. An hour after midnight the game again began to lag. Munford, Smith, and Hamlin again resorted to bluffing. The limit was raised to $100 and the miners pressed it.

Munford, after contributing $22,000, dropped out, and it was subsequently shown that he had tried to scare the other players with two red kings. From that time the wildest excitement reigned in the champagne-soaked crowd, but Smith and Hamlin did not lose their equanimity. At last came a pot in which they each drew one card. After the draw betting became warmer and warmer, until the lucky one stood to win $70,000. As the clock struck 1 Hamlin hoarsely said: "Damn it, Hank, you've got either three big or four small ones, and I'll pass." The players threw up their hands, thereby surprising each other. Smith held two queens and two tens, while the other held three fives.

It was at this juncture, when Smith was raking in the collateral, that Hamlin gave utterance to a string of blasphemy such as is rarely heard on earth. Munford and Hamlin subscribed to an oath before a magistrate to-day vowing never to play another game of cards during the rest of their lives.

ANOTHER GOLD FIND REPORTED.

Said to be Rich Veins Near a Station on the Canadian Pacific.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Mine Centre, Ontario, says what the discoverer claims to be a new mining district has been found by a Mr. King of the Sawbill Lake region east of that place.

He and a companion have been prospecting north of the Canadian Pacific Road, and sixty-five miles from the line, almost directly north of Bonheurst Station, they found a district possessing rich veins of gold-bearing quartz. Both King and his companion have taken up claims, which are said to carry free milling gold in rich quantity.

COPPER DISCOVERY ON YUKON.

Fifty Miles of Rich Ore Found—First Claim Made by Rothschilds.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 27.—One of the world's greatest copper fields has been discovered in the Northwest Territory, between the Dalton trail and Whitehorse Rapids, on the Upper Yukon. It is fully fifty miles in extent, and contains numerous ledges of great richness. Capt. Jarvis of the Northwest mounted police, who has been investigating the field for the Canadian Government, says the ore will run 38 to 53 per cent. copper, besides carrying gold and silver.

A hundred claims have been staked near the Dalton trail and four thousand acres more at Whitehorse Rapids have been taken up.

The first outcroppings in this district were found two years ago by an expert named Bratnober, representing the Rothschilds, who secured the first claim. The great extent of the field has just become known.

TROUBLE IN ASTOR'S CAMP.

Four of His Company, Who Were Disciplined, Resign and Make Charges Against the Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.—The Astor military company at Rhinebeck is torn by dissension and threatened with dissolution. Four of the prominent members have resigned and have given out a statement in which they accuse Capt. McCurdy with acting from motives of spite in reducing members to the ranks.

The company's troubles began in the camp at Stissing Lake two weeks ago, where, it was said, that Col. John J. Astor paid the expenses of the camp. The row commenced when Capt. McCurdy reduced to the ranks Color Sergeant Milroy and Corp. Traver, and gave twenty marks to Quartermaster Grube.

The disciplined officers say that the Captain had no reason for his act other than pure tyranny. They say that one day a tent was burned at the camp. Hardly was the fire extinguished, and while the ashes were still hot, Capt. McCurdy ordered Sergt. Milroy and Corp. Traver to aid Private Nelson to take down their tent and put it on the burned spot. This they bluntly refused to do.

The resigning members say in the statement given out by them yesterday: "We expected to have plenty to eat at least for the few days at camp, and when, after being on duty all night, very hungry and very cold, we were given a very small meal, we did object, but if at noon we had good food even if only half enough of it, we did not complain, although we knew that the company had over $200 for its outing."

The resigning members also accuse Capt. McCurdy of holding all the funds, of doing all the company's business, and not allowing the Quartermaster to do anything. When the objecting members disobeyed Capt. McCurdy and resented his disciplinary orders the Captain said to them: "I don't care if you little babies stay in the company or not."

"If these are the Captain's ideas of a soldier," they say, "we do not think him a competent judge; in fact, we think if he was a genuine soldier he would be subject to court-martial."

They intimate that the Captain took several pairs of shoes to camp and had bathrobes to sleep in while he vigorously frowned down any such comforts for his men.

Quartermaster Sergeant Grube, Color Sergeant Robert Milroy, Corp. Ramond Traver and Private Walter Nelson gave Left Camp Astor and returned home to Rhinebeck saying that they did not have enough to eat. The action of the men in giving out a statement of the company's troubles has raised a sensation, because of the arrival home of ten soldiers in the Philippines, young men of the village, who will be given a public reception by the village to-morrow night.

INCREASES WORK HOURS.

Reading Shopmen to Put in 60 Instead of 56 Hours a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Reading Railroad Company posted notices at all of its shops in this city last night that on and after to-morrow the working hours will be sixty instead of fifty-six each week.

The order affects 2,000 persons, and each man will receive on an average 60 cents more pay a week.

HE WAS A HUMAN BAROMETER.

Man Whose Skin Showed by Its Color a Change in Weather Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Aug. 27.—Lyle Smith, son of Deputy Sheriff Frank Smith, died here, aged thirty years. He was born with imperfect valves of the heart, so that the venous and arterial blood were not separated. This caused his complexion to be very susceptible to the changes of the weather.

In pleasant weather he was of a fair color, but when a storm was approaching he would begin to show signs of changing before it was visible, and gradually become a blue color, the venous blood predominating. Physicians had studied his case and predicted his early death.

ENGINEER KILLED IN HIS CAB.

Shot in the Temple Near Muncie, Ind., Perhaps by Offended Tramps.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 27.—While in his engine cab to-day W. H. McCarthy, an engineer on the Lake Erie Railroad, was shot through the temple. He died an hour later. When the bullet struck him McCarthy shut off the steam and kept his hold on the throttle until the train came to a standstill. He became unconscious after asking that an investigation be made.

The killing occurred six miles west of Muncie as the train was going through the woods. McCarthy had put tramps off the engine earlier in the day. A posse is now making a search.

GEORGE E. VAUGHN DEAD.

Lincoln's Last Official Act Was to Pardon Him as a Spy.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Aug. 27.—George E. Vaughn, who was the subject of Abraham Lincoln's last official act as President of the United States, died here yesterday.

At the outbreak of the war he followed the fortunes of Gen. Mark T. Green, who raised a Confederate regiment. He was twice tried as a spy and each time sentenced to death. The President finally signed his pardon the evening of April 14, 1865, just before he left for the theatre where he was assassinated. Mr. Vaughn was the oldest Mason in Northwest Missouri.

Lawyer Asks to Go to Poorhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—William H. Condon, an old-time Chicago admiralty lawyer and a former member of the State Legislature of Illinois, who, while in that body was instrumental in securing the erection of the Douglas Monument and lobbied for the bill providing for placing a statue of Frances E. Willard in Statuary Hall in Washington, has asked admission to the Cook County Poorhouse at Dunning. Condon was the inventor of a typewriter for the blind. He was at one time blind, but recovered the use of his eyes.

Judges Will Pay Their Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Judges Seaman and Jenkins of the Federal Court, who returned a week ago from a trip to the Pacific Coast, in reply to charges that they traveled on passes, declared that their fares would be paid. Judge Seaman said: "No transportation was received for the party. It was, however, understood that Canadian Pacific transportation was to be given. I shall demand bills for the transportation, as I have always believed it a violation of the inter-State commerce law when passes are given to Judges for use outside of their own State.

Brilliant Season at Poland Spring.

Poland Spring, Me., Aug. 26th. Golf the chief attraction. "Spring" Cup will be played for in September. Poland Spring House will remain open until Oct. 15. Bookings can be made at the Poland water depot, 3 Park Place, New York. Send for Poland water book, mailed gratis.—Adv.

MR. PLATT URGES FUSION

Advises Mr. Dady to Conciliate Brooklyn Independents.

THE CHOICE OF CANDIDATES

Senator Especially Anxious to Have Assembly Nominees Acceptable to All Voters in the Borough.

The course to be pursued by the Republicans of Kings County in the coming campaign was the subject of a long conference at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, between Senator Platt and Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Brooklyn Executive Committee. In the course of this conference the Senator is said to have urged Mr. Dady to use every effort to secure the co-operation of the Citizens' Union and independent voters this Fall.

Senator Platt, it is said, advised Mr. Dady to consult the wishes of the independents in the various districts with regard to the selection of candidates, especially for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen, and whenever possible to have the Republican conventions nominate men who

Cincinnati by about fifty Democrats. The Hamilton County delegation and the Duckworth Club will not come till Tuesday, and the local committees will then escort McLean to the station to meet them. It is already known that the McLean men will make no concessions to the friends of Mayor Jones of Toledo, and will declare against municipal ownership of street railways, or gasworks, and even against the initiative and referendum.

One of the most important acts of the convention here this week will be the adoption of a State constitution of the Democratic Party. Heretofore the party has been governed by precedent. The constitution presented to the State Convention last year and referred back was unanimously adopted by the State Committee in June. It will become the fundamental law of the Democratic Party in Ohio if it is adopted by the present convention. It vests the chief control in the State Central Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional district. The document covers all details and contains over 5,000 words.

AN AUTOMOBILE FOR JONES.

Toledo's Mayor Will Canvass the State in a Motor Carriage.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The committee in charge of Mayor Jones's independent canvass for Governor has arranged a trip for the Mayor over the State and for this purpose has secured an automobile. With the candidate will go a speaker and singer and the music will all be furnished by Mr. Jones.

In addition to this feature a horde of canvassers will be started in a few days, and they will sell Mayor Jones's book, "The New Right," and each man will be provided with literature and arguments. The proceeds of the sale of the book will be devoted to the campaign work.

ALDERMAN COUGHLIN'S PLAN.

Arranged to Go to Democratic Convention, but Has Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Alderman John Coughlin of the First Ward wants to go to the next National Democratic Convention as a delegate from the First Congressional District, and there is trouble in the Sixth Ward in consequence

Coughlin in laying his plans for election as a delegate, found he could control the delegates from the First Ward, and enough from the Second, together with those positions in the Third and Fourth Wards belonging to the Congressional District which would give him a majority if he could secure the delegates from the Sixth. Accordingly he entered into an arrangement with Alderman Martin of the Sixth whereby Martin was to deliver the delegates.

The scheme might have been successful had it not been for ex-Alderman O'Brien of the Sixth Ward, who is Alderman Martin's brother-in-law. O'Brien dislikes Coughlin, and will fight him to the end.

TO FIGHT MALARIA IN CUBA.

Gen. Brooke May Order Planting on Large Scale of Eucalyptus Trees —Indorsed by Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Owing to frequent recommendations to Gov. Gen. Brooke of eucalyptus as an anti-malarial agent, some investigations into the subject have been carried on under his orders. Attention has been called to the success obtained in cultivating the tree in the Campagna di Roma, Italy, where it is said, eucalyptus is now recognized as rendering territory much less unhealthful. The City of Mexico is cited as another instance, where the Vigo Canal, the floating gardens, and other malarial districts are now well stocked with young trees, with the result that places which were once marshy and unhealthful have been rendered dry and innocuous.

One recommendation says that the camp of the British troops in Jamaica, which was formerly malarial, has been planted with eucalyptus, the result being a steady disappearance of marshy spots. The tree, which absorbs much moisture, grows very rapidly, often ten feet in a year. The wood is valuable, and the honey bees seek the flowers. The honey, it is said, contains important medicinal properties.

The Tree Department at Santiago de Cuba, not knowing of the investigations in progress under Gen. Brooke's direction, recently made a request for several thousand eucalyptus slips, the requisition being strongly indorsed by Gen. Leonard Wood. The officials in charge of the yellow fever hospital planted several slips some months ago, and these are now thriving.

It is believed that great good will result from the investigations. Several years ago experiments with eucalyptus trees were tried here, the result being satisfactory for the first four years, after which the trees died, but the consensus of opinion among the medical authorities is favorable to a repetition of the experiment, which Gen. Brooke will probably attempt at an early date on a large scale.

HAVANA BAKERS MAY STRIKE.

Householders Who Have No Means of Baking Bread Alarmed.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—The strike in Havana is beginning to cause genuine alarm among the citizens. It is supposed that the bakers will go out to-morrow, as they have threatened, and if they do much hardship would be caused, as few private households have facilities for baking bread.

The merchants say everything is ripe for a strike that would mean a general tie-up of business for a fortnight, as a majority of the employes, who have had employment for some months, have saved money and want a rest. A sympathetic strike would give them an opportunity.

Señor Perfecto Lacoste, the Mayor, and Gen. Rafael Cardenas, Chief of Police, are doing all in their power to persuade the bakers not to go out.

Cuba Accumulating a Surplus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The War Department gave out to-day a statement of the financial condition of the Island of Cuba. It shows that under the management of the United States Government the receipts of the island from Jan. 1 to July 31 of the current year exceeded the expenditures by $1,789,469. During the period named the receipts from all sources were $8,321,234, and the disbursements $6,531,865.

People of Nice Visit the Olympia.

NICE, Aug. 27.—Admiral Dewey passed the day on his flagship, the United States cruiser Olympia. More than a thousand residents of Nice visited the warship, expressing the greatest admiration and pleasure.

The Gwin to Go to Annapolis.

The United States torpedo boat Gwin, which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard several days ago from Newport, will leave there to-morrow for Annapolis, where she is to be used by the naval cadets. The Gwin, which was recently built, and is one of the fastest torpedo boats in the navy, will make the trip by inland routes from this port. The little craft is commanded by Lieut. R. H. Jackson, and has a crew of thirteen men.

JAPANESE COMMEND AMERICANS

Say Entertainment of Soldiers Has Taught Natives a Lesson.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11, (via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 27.)—Five thousand American troops have now come and gone, roaming through the streets of Yokohama and Tokio for an average of two days, without causing a ripple of disturbance. The American community here is small, but intensely American.

The task which it has undertaken in connection with the passage of the American troops is all-sufficient to prove its ardent patriotism. For some forty or fifty families, hardly enough to make up a small village, to feed and entertain in every possible way an army of 10,000 troops is something never before known in the annals of hospitality.

Yet half of this gigantic task is already accomplished, and the devoted hosts are full of pluck and energy to pursue it to the end. They feel amply repaid by the unbounded gratitude of the soldiers, and even the Japanese have been taught a new lesson in patriotism.

Fatal Fight at Coney Island.

Benjamin Clements, a Coney Island hack driver, got into a fight with John S. Wortman of 502A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning in front of "Ben" Cohen's Hotel on Surf Avenue. Wortman struck Clements a blow in the face, felling him to the ground and causing a fracture of the skull. Clements was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. The doctors say he will die. Wortman escaped.

Fatal Shooting in Boarding House.

Robe t J. Lust, said by the police to be a letter carrier attached to Station C, shot and fatally wounded, at 1:15 o'clock this morning, Richard Kenworthy. Both men boarded at 261 West Sixteenth Street, in which house the shooting occurred. Kenworthy was taken to the New York Hospital in a dying condition. Lust was arrested.

GLOUCESTER SALOONS RAIDED.

Police Enter Fifty Places and Take 400 Gambling Devices — Fierce Fighting May Result in Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Sheriff Sell of Camden County, N. J., with forty policemen sworn in as deputies to-day raided fifty saloons in Gloucester and captured 400 gambling devices of the slot-machine order. The raids were planned and directed by D. C. Gibboney, Secretary of the Law and Order Society of this city, who has been collecting evidence for some time past.

In nearly every case the officers met with resistance, and as a result more than a dozen men are in the hospital, some injured so badly that their recovery is doubtful. Knives, pistols, and blackjacks were freely used, the patrons of the various saloons being under the impression that the police were there to arrest them.

While a portion of the raiders struggled with the crowds, the remainder seized all the gambling machines in the places and carried them to the patrol wagons in waiting. No arrests were made, but it is said that the proprietors of the saloons raided will be prosecuted later on.

Gloucester is a resort on the Delaware River, about six miles below this city, and is known as a "wide open" town. The saloons have always done a flourishing business on Sunday, and to-day's raids were the first step toward closing them.

FOUND HANGING FROM A TREE.

President of Wisconsin Teachers' Association Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 27.—The body of John T. Flavin, Superintendent of Schools of Dodge County and President of the State Teachers' Association, was found at 10 o'clock this morning hanging from a tree on his farm in the town of Emmet. He had been absent from his home since 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and it is supposed that while insane he hanged himself a short time after.

Mr. Flavin was serving his twenty-sixth year as Superintendent of Schools of Dodge County. He was forty-nine years of age, and married. Last Spring he had a severe attack of grip, since which time his health had not been good, and it is thought that the mental strain of his two offices unbalanced his mind. He was a prominent Democratic politician, and was one of the best-known men in Wisconsin.

RUNAWAY IN THE PARK.

Crashed Into Rigs Driven by Women—One Woman Hurt.

A horse drawing a light runabout and driven by Alfred Lefcourt of 200 Greene Street ran away on the East Drive in Central Park last night at Ninety-second Street. The horse ran into a buggy in which were Mrs. Joseph McFarland and her daughter of 341 West Twenty-fourth Street. Miss McFarland was thrown out of the buggy and her knee was slightly injured.

She declined medical attention and went home with her mother.

The runaway continued on its course for some further distance and ran into a runabout in which was Mrs. William H. Martin of 33 Moshoiu Avenue. She was not injured, but the shafts of her rig were broken.

Lefcourt's horse was finally stopped by a mounted policeman. The vehicle was a wreck, but neither the horse nor its owner was injured.

MAIMED SOLDIER SEEKS DEATH.

Could Get No Pension, So Turns On the Gas and Shoots Himself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Maimed and cut off from hope of a livelihood, Newton Holman, until recently an enlisted man of the United States Army, serving in Montana and Wyoming, tried to kill himself with a revolver at Cobb's Hotel to-day.

He had taken measures to make the attempt successful by turning on the gas, in case the bullet missed its mark. He failed in both cases, for the ball glanced from his skull and he was discovered and sent to a hospital before the gas had done its work.

Holman is alternately enraged at his failure to take his life, and despondent enough to repeat the attempt at the thought of his dark future. Some weeks ago while in the service, his left leg was so badly injured in a runaway accident that amputation was necessary, and, on Aug. 15, Holman came to Washington to try to secure a pension. A few days ago he learned that, as his injury was received out of the line of duty he could not be pensioned.

DR. MAX THORNER FOUND DEAD.

Pupil of Dr. Virchow and Held High Rank in Laryngology.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Dr. Max Thorner, a brilliant young pupil of Dr. Virchow, the Berlin laryngologist, was found dead in the bathroom in the residence of his brother, Justus Thorner, early this morning. Death was apparently due to heart disease.

Although only thirty-nine years of age, Dr. Thorner held a high rank in laryngology, and held the chair in that branch of science at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

At the last meeting of the American Laryngological Association he was unanimously elected a fellow of the society, an honor that comes to but very few men in their lifetime, as the society is so exclusive that its membership is limited to seventy-five. Dr. Thorner was also a Fellow of the American Rhinological and Otological Society, and at its last meeing he was made Chairman of the western section. He was a member of the Phoenix and Lincoln Clubs, and was a Mason of high degree. He left an estate of $100,000.

CHASE FOR A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Ashcroft's Scream Foils a Sunday Marauder's Purpose.

There was a chase for a burglar over the roofs of the buildings on the upper corner of Beekman and South Streets yesterday morning, which ended in his being caught and locked up in the Oak Street Police Station.

Mrs. William Ashcroft, wife of a night watchman, lives on the top floor of 107 South Street with her large family.

Mrs. Ashcroft heard footsteps on the roof in the morning and called, asking who was there. She received no reply, but heard plainly the tread of a man's heavy boot. As she looked up she saw a man making rapid strides along the roof and passing the scuttle.

Then she gave a scream which brought Ashcroft, his brother, Henry, and Policeman Michael O'Neill. They climbed to the roof, and, walking along, discovered that the scuttle of 152 Beekman Street had been torn off. Descending they found Michael Sherman, who said he was homeless, hidden in the office of the building on the first floor. He was recognized as an old offender and locked up in the Oak Street Station.

Killed by Lightning in His Cellar.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 27.—During a severe storm that swept over this county last night, Dr. Andrew Martin, aged sixty-six years, residing near Mount Joy, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. He was standing in the cellar of his house holding a brass lamp when lightning struck the building. His sister, standing three feet away escaped unhurt. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor University and the Jefferson Medical College, and served in the civil war.

A Janitor Takes His Life.

Rudolph F. Zacpal, thirty-seven years old, of 408 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide at his home yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. He was unmarried and was employed as janitor of the building where he lived, which is owned by his brother. He is said to have been ill and despondent for some time.

Double Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—George Tanner, a water-front saloon keeper, to-day murdered Deputy Sheriff James R. Brown and Fannie Barnes in a lodging house in this city. It is said the woman had been friendly with Tanner, but they recently quarreled. Tanner was arrested.

New England Diet.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

A reputable New England paper, The Waterbury American, reports: "The latest development in the fritter line is the watermelon fritter—cubes of the fruit being first soaked in sweetened brandy, then dipped in batter and fried in hot fat." And the same people put sugar on their tomatoes and cook beans, bacon, and molasses together, and eat the compound. It is an open question whether they are really morally responsible for their general cussedness.

RETAIL BUTCHERS' MEETING.

Have an Offer of a Site for a Big Slaughter House.

President L. Wagner of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association has called a special meeting to be held in Bloomingdale Hall, 915 Eighth Avenue, to-morrow evening.

Reports on the new beef company to be organized by the association will be heard. Letters have been received from Western ranchmen offering the association thousands of head of cattle and also a site for a large slaughter house.

WHITECAPPERS ARRESTED.

Seven Men Caught Charged with Outrage on Postmaster Crum.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—According to a Tampa dispatch Post Office Inspectors Tate and Bass, Deputy Marshal J. R. Williams of that city, and Special Deputy John Mooney of Tampa, three Deputies from Jacksonville, and Deputy Marshal Stickney of Ocala, together with District Attorney Stripling and Commissioner Crane, went to Peck yesterday afternoon with warrants for sixteen persons charged with participation in the whipping of Postmaster Crum by whitecaps, and also the intimidation of his negro assistant, Dan Morrison.

They effected the arrest of George E. Durham, Bart Smith, John Webb, Garry Smith, Horace Tupper, Harry Horse, and Madison Barber, all of whom claim to be innocent. George Durham detained the Postmaster after office hours on the evening of the whipping, to settle a claim for trespass on Crum's woodlands, and the latter is said to look upon his late visit as part of the plot. John Webb was appointed Assistant Postmaster by Crum, but the latter did not turn over all the property and business of the office to him. Webb resigned. Crum is not yet able to leave his room.

MAN'S DEATH UNEXPLAINED.

Moeller's Body Found in a Room, Whose Occupant Alleges Suicide.

John H. Moeller, eighteen years old, of 629 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, was found dead with a bullet in his brain in a room at 98 East Eighth Street last night. Charles Schelee, forty-nine years old, who lived in the room where the youth was found, was locked up, although the police believe the case to be one of suicide.

Schelee at 10 o'clock last night went into the Fifth Street Police Station and said there was a man dead in his room who had committed suicide. Two detectives were sent with him, and he led the way to the Eighth Street house and to his room, which is on the first floor in the rear.

The body of Moeller was found, lying face downward, near a window. There was a chair beside the body, and to the detectives it looked as though the youth had slid from the chair after the bullet had entered his head. Close by the body was a revolver, with one chamber discharged.

Schelee was asked to explain his connection with the matter, and was locked up because the explanation was not altogether satisfactory. He said that at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he had met Moeller at Second Avenue and Seventh Street. The youth told him that he had been to Coney Island, had lost $7, and had no place to sleep, and no money to get home.

Schelee says he invited the other to his room. The two went to sleep, and Schelee says he did not wake up until shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when he heard a pistol shot. He jumped from the bed and saw Moeller dead on the floor.

Schelee says he was frightened and went out. It was not until 10 o'clock at night that he mustered up courage to inform the police.

The detectives learned that Schelee had been a bartender in Third Avenue, but is at present out of work. They considered him stolid, and said they felt sure he was telling the truth, but thought it best to detain him.

No one in the house heard the shot or knew anything of the youth being in the house. When the body was examined just before it was taken to the Morgue a note was found in one of the pockets. It reads:

"My one wish is to have this and all its contents buried with me." "This" seemed to refer to a memorandum book, in which there were some entries.

BODY FOUND IN LOWER BAY.

May Be That of Francis Faral, a Cherry Street Cooper.

The body of a man was picked up off Swinburne Island early yesterday morning by James Walsh, who was with a party of fishermen from Brooklyn. The body was towed to South Beach, and Walsh notified the Coroner, who removed the body to the Morgue at Clifton, S. I.

The body was that of a man about 5 feet 5 in ches in height, and weighed about 180 pounds. The hair was brushed straight back, and was slightly mixed with gray. The clothing consisted of a black cutaway coat, and reddish colored vest, blue trousers with black stripes, congress gaiters, outing shirt with blue stripe, merino underwear, and gray socks.

In the pockets of the trousers was a keyring on which were seven keys, three pocket handkerchiefs, one silk, one linen, and one with a red border marked "R. V."; a pair of eyeglasses, a pair of pocket scissors, a penknife, a purse containing foreign coins, a memorandum book, and several policy slips. The name "F. Faral" was scrawled on the corner of one of the slips. A pair of gold-plated cuff buttons was also found in one of the pockets.

In the purse were six foreign coins and a copper disk. On one side was the name "Thomas White, 1868," and on the reverse "12-14 Abattoir Place, West Thirty-ninth Street, New York." In the memorandum book was a time table of a fishing boat landing at the Battery. The Coroner is of the opinion that the body had not been in the water longer than twelve hours.

No. 12 Abattoir Place is a brass polishing shop owned by George Zucker of 327 West Forty-sixth Street. No. 14 Abattoir Place is a soap factory, run by James McGee of 439 West Forty-third Street. Mr. McGee employed no men named White or Faral, but mentioned a Peter Faral employed by Mr. Aylward of 456 West Forty-third Street, who runs a cooper's shop at 16 Abattoir Place.

Peter Faral had been seen during the day, but his wife's description of his brother, Francis Faral, employed at Regan's cooper's shop, 212 Cherry Street, agreed with the description of the body. Francis Faral has not been seen for two days. His city address is not known.

Bicycle Race to Washington.

Frank J. Ryan, a Postal Telegraph messenger boy, better known to his employers as No. 972, started for Washington on a bicycle yesterday in a race against time. Ryan, who lives at 34 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and is seventeen years old, was accompanied by E. F. Snowden, twenty-one years old, of 978 Eighth Avenue, and another boy known as No. 562. The start was made from the company's office, at 253 Broadway.

Christian Scientists' Child Died.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—Coroner Roberts to-day prevented the interment of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reibert's six-months-old daughter until he can have a jury pass upon the question of whether or not the parents of the child were guilty of criminal neglect in not calling a physician to minister to the little one during its prolonged illness of cholera infantum. The parents are Christian Scientists.

Murder and Suicide in Wisconsin.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Aug. 27.—William Moran, a fireman on the Chicago and Northwestern Road, shot and killed his wife and afterward killed himself to-day. He is thought to have been insane.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

FILIPINO MAYORS IN JAIL

Men Professing Friendship for America Are Treacherous.

CAUGHT AIDING INSURGENTS

Foreigners Say Majority of Natives Sympathize with the Insurrection —Americans Burn Morong.

MANILA, Aug. 22, (via Hongkong, Aug. 27.)—Recent events have proved somewhat discouraging to officials who are trying to accompany war with a policy of conciliation. Two new municipal governments have collapsed through the treachery of the Mayors. To-day the Mayor of San Pedro Macati, who was elected by the people under the direction of Prof. Dean Worcester of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, was brought to Manila and lodged in jail. The United States officers at San Pedro Macati found that he was using his office as a recruiting station for the Philippine Army. Four disguised insurgent officers were helping him.

The Mayor of Balinag was also arrested and confined in the same prison. The Americans caught him passing between the lines of the two armies with incriminating documents, which the authorities secured.

Another prominent native Mayor is under surveillance.

When the result of the election at Imus, which Gen. Lawton and Prof. Worcester engineered, was announced, the Americans inquired as to the whereabouts of the people's choice and were informed that he was in prison at Bilibid, where the authorities had placed him on suspicion of being a revolutionist. He was released and installed as Mayor.

Such events and conditions tend to give color to the assertions of foreign residents acquainted with the native character, who insist that a great majority of the natives sympathize with the insurrection and elect officials whom they know to be revolutionists.

For two weeks Manila has been policed at night with unusual vigilance. Apparently the authorities are expecting trouble.

The trend of affairs tends to make the policy of leniency unpopular among the Americans. When they abandoned Morong they burned the whole town.

Col. Smith of the Twelfth Infantry, who is in command at Angeles, is skeptical regarding Filipino friendliness. Instead of allowing the natives to return to the town, as heretofore, he has ordered his troops to shoot all men trying to pass the lines and to turn back the women and children.

He recently gave the Filipinos in the town an opportunity to prove their professed friendship, putting them to work at digging trenches and cleaning streets, but this only displeased them.

The foremost citizen of Angeles, a lawyer who had welcomed the Americans with a great show of cordiality, was found communicating with the insurgents. The Americans promptly marched him off to San Fernando to stand trial.

MR. ROOT VISITS CAMP MEADE.

Secretary Inspects Two New Regiments of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin paid a flying visit to the army camp at Camp Meade, Penn., today. They left here last night at midnight and returned to the city late this afternon. Their object was to inspect the two new regiments of volunteer infantry, the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, which have just been recruited and are now rendezvoused at that camp, preparatory to their departure for the Philippines. Both the Secretary and the Adjutant General are enthusiastic over the fine appearance of the men of the regiments.

The Twenty-seventh, under Col. Bell, is now under orders to proceed to San Francisco, and probably will leave Camp Meade on the train which is bringing home from that city the Pennsylvania organization which has been doing duty in the Philippines.

CAPT. STODDARD A PRIVATE.

Former 71st Officer Enlists for Service in the Philippines.

Capt. Charles H. Stoddard, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, will leave to-day for Fort McPherson to join the Twenty-ninth Infantry, in which he enlisted as a private on Saturday. Stoddard went to Tampa as Captain of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, when the war broke out. Before the regiment left for Cuba he was ordered back to New York and sent to Camp Black to take charge of recruits.

While he was at Camp Black complaints of insufficient and improper food were made by some of the privates, and officers of the Veterans' Association started an investigation. On Aug. 8 Capt. Stoddard was involved in a difficulty with Corp. Peter Tabbart of the Seventy-first while the men were in their armory. It was said that Tabbart attempted to throw Capt. Stoddard out of the building, and during the scrimmage blows were struck.

When asked yesterday if he hoped to gain a commission through the examinations offered to enlisted men of three years' standing, Stoddard said: "No, I am simply out to see the Philippines and experience actual service. This trouble will be over in a year or so and discharges will be easy to obtain. In time of peace my legal practice here is far preferable to a regular army commission."

Capt. Stoddard has served in the National Guard for twelve years, enlisting in the Eighteenth Separate Company of Glens Falls, Oct. 3, 1887. He was made Corporal June 20, 1888, Sergeant July 11, 1892, and was honorably discharged Nov. 28, 1892. He enlisted in Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, July 29, 1895, was made Second Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1893, First Lieutenant March 12, 1894, and was elected Captain of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, May 10, 1898. He served through the war with the Seventy-first, and received his full and honorable discharge from the National Guard May 10 last.

WANT VOLUNTEERS DISCHARGED.

Clevelanders Ask that Men of the Fourteenth Be Sent Home.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—A determined effort is being made to secure the discharge of a number of volunteers in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, now stationed at Manila.

A meeting was held last evening at the home of Mrs. Alexander, 751 Giddings Avenue, to discuss means to secure the discharge of the men. There are over 200 Clevelanders in the regiment, and they should have received their discharges April 20.

Two letters from Adjt. Ward were shown at the meeting. They were dated a few hours apart, but each was a direct contradiction of the other. In one the Adjutant said the soldiers of the Fourteenth Regiment would arrive home from the Philippines on the Pennsylvania, and in the other letter he said the department was unable to say when they would arrive in this country. The letters will be submitted to Congressman Burton.

The petition asking for the discharge of the regiment has over 1,200 signatures.

Kansas Soldiers to Sail for Home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—A cablegram from Manila says the Twentieth Kansas Regiment and Gen. Funston have been assigned to sail on the transport Tartar about Sept. 5. The Tartar will go to San Francisco by way of Hongkong. Nine officers and 680 men of the regiment have been discharged to-night, and 15 are sick. None of the invalids is in danger.

Want to Cede the Philippines.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—The Politische Correspondenz says that a deputation of American merchants from Manila has gone to Washington to promote a scheme for ceding the Philippines to Great Britain.

Wienerschnitzel, a Great Dane, Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Wienerschnitzel, one of the finest Great Danes in Cook County, valued by its owner, Philip Stockhausen, at $1,000, caused a commotion in his master's home last night and bit a policeman before a bullet was lodged in its head.

MURDEROUS SON AIDS FATHER.

John Donald Was Getting the Worst of a Fight When Will Killed His Antagonist.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Ohio, Aug. 27.—John Donald and his son Will, who one year ago murdered a man in Higginsport, seven miles south of here, shot and killed William Snyder to-day. John Donald and Snyder had had trouble a few days ago when Snyder was returning from his father's funeral. On that occasion Donald drew a gun and threatened to kill him.

To-day at noon, as the men met on the street, Donald reached for his gun and remarked that he was going to shoot Snyder. He fired at Snyder, who had his little boy with him, twice before Snyder could return the fire. Donald jumped behind the corner of a building, but continued to fire at Snyder, who kept approaching, firing as he came.

When both men had emptied their revolvers, they clinched and began beating each other over the head with the pistol butts. Snyder threw Donald down, when Will Donald came running up, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Snyder through the heart. Snyder died instantly. The Donalds and the Town Marshal started immediately after to this place, where they were to be turned over to the county officers.

For some reason the Marshal, who was himself unarmed, failed to disarm his prisoners. At the edge of town the Donalds forced the Marshal to get out of the wagon.

Will Donald then took his father's gun and his own and fled into a cornfield. John Donald came on to the city and gave himself up, remarking that he feared some of the friends of Snyder would attempt summary justice. At 9 o'clock word reached here that the Sheriff and a party of searchers have Will Donald surrounded in a cornfield about four miles west of here.

This information is being hurried to all points and people are gathering to assist in the capture. As the young man is known to be an excellent shot with a revolver serious trouble is expected before he is captured.

Just one year ago John Donald shot and killed Marshal Halfhill of Higginsport. Donald was accused of murder, and after a trial was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Will Donald was never brought to trial. Rumors have been current here all day that the Higginsport people will be here in force to-night, and will storm the jail.

GIRL FOUND HER MOTHER DEAD

Mrs. Myrtle Pendleton, Tired of Life's Battle, Ended Her Life After Sending the Child Out to Play.

Mrs. Myrtle Pendleton, twenty-seven years old, of 31 Clarkson Street, ended her life last night by taking carbolic acid. She was the wife of William F. Pendleton, an electrician, and had one child, Docia, eight years old. Mrs. Pendleton, who was a handsome woman, was the daughter of a wealthy flour merchant of Nyack, N. Y.

Somehow or other after her marriage she and her husband were constantly pursued by ill-luck. He was either out of work or ill, and her own health was none too good. They found it necessary when Docia was four years old to place her in the Foster Home, Philadelphia.

At the end of three years they had a slightly better time of it, and the girl was taken home. A year ago clouds came again, and after moving from place to place they found a temporary home in the attic at 31 Clarkson Street.

After supper last night—or what they called supper, some bread and tea—Mrs. Pendleton surprised Docia by telling her she could run out and play in the park. "You can stay out as long as you like, dear," she said, kissing the child good-bye.

It was so unusual for her to get permission to go out at that hour, and the child thought it was such a treat, that she joyfully informed a playmate that her mother was "feeling awfully jolly," and announced her intention of remaining out to the limit.

When the child came in about 10 o'clock she found the attic dark. There was no sound save the tick, tick, of a clock on the mantelpiece one of the few wedding presents that had not long since been pawned. The little girl had sat often for hours in the dark at night to save the expense of kerosene, and she was on familiar terms with the narrow limits of the two rooms.

"Mamma's sleeping," she commented, softly. "I'll get into bed without waking her." Undressing quickly the child stole into the room intending to get into bed with her mother. Groping her way her hand came in contact with her mother's face.

It was cold as ice. The little girl felt instinctively that something had happened. She called quietly, "Mamma! Mamma!" but no answer came.

The neighbors were aroused by the child's screams when the little one discovered that her mother was dead. A light was brought, and they found the body lying on the bed fully clothed. The face was terribly burned. Clinched in one hand was the empty bottle marked "Carbolic acid." Lying on the body, and crying to her mamma to talk to her, was the child.

When the husband came home a little later and learned of his loss his grief was pitiful. Mrs. Pendleton wrote a brief note which was found lying on a chair beside her bed. It read:

"Send Docia back to the Foster Home. She will be better cared for there. I am tired of this grinding struggle. I am not equal to it. God forgive me. It is my only reason for doing this. MYRTLE.

THE CARRIERS MAY NOT MARCH.

New Yorkers Object to Non-Union Work on Scranton Decorations.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—President Parsons of the National Letter Carriers' Association has protested to the local carriers against their action in permitting non-union carpenters to erect the arches and columns which form the main feature of the decorations for the Letter Carriers' National Convention, to be held here next week.

He says that unless the mistake is rectified the big Labor Day parade, which Postmaster General Smith, Gov. Stone, and Gov. Roosevelt are to review, is likely to be a failure, as the 1,700 carriers from New York City are disposed to refuse to march under the arches.

The local committee has sent a representative to New York to explain that the carpenter work was sublet by an electrician who has the contract for the decorations.

MR. BENEKE TO THE RESCUE.

How He Saved a Man from Drowning in the East River.

Lawrence Bracken, thirty-six years old, of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, fell into the East River off the East Twenty-fourth Street Recreation Pier and came near drowning last evening. This fate appeared to be a certainty, when a barge with the annual chowder party of the Anawanda Club, a Tammany organization, was towed into the slip. On the barge was William C. Denneke, the Superintendent of the recreation pier.

Mr. Beneke did not leap overboard at once after the manner of some rescuers, but calmly secured a rope, tied one end of it about him, and gave the other end to some of his friends in the chowder party. Then he jumped.

He had quite a time of it in the water, but managed at length to get Bracken aboard the barge. Everybody voted Beneke a brave man and one enthusiast insisted that he must stand for Alderman in the next election. Bracken was revived at Bellevue Hospital.

Lumber-Laden Schooner Wrecked.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 27.—The schooner William T. Parker, with a cargo of lumber from Boggs Inlet, N. C., for New York, stranded to-night on Round Shoal Point off Cape Henlopen, while trying to enter the Delaware Breakwater. The crew was saved by the Lewes and Henlopen life savers. The vessel is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEGRO DEFENDS HIS RACE.

Dangerous Assault and Incipient Riot Follow a White Man's Insulting Remark in a Saloon.

Because a white man in the Raines law hotel at 155 Bleecker Street indiscreetly remarked last night that "every nigger in Georgia ought to be lynched," James Wilson, thirty-eight years old, of 133 West Third Street, a colored man, then and there and with all the vigor he had, endeavored to annihilate such portion of the white race as happened to be present, ten men and two women.

James Wilson quickly discovered that he was facing too great odds, particularly as he had no weapon. He was thrown into the street, and the incident was thought to be closed. Not so, however. Wilson rushed home and, securing his razor, a murderous weapon, returned to get vengeance for himself and his insulted race. Breaking into the barroom like an angry bull, he began to slash right and left. All took to flight.

Gustave Ehrmann of 32 Chrystie Street got too close to Wilson, and received a serious cut in the breast. Nathan Greenstein of 155 Bleecker Street was unwise enough to try and persuade Wilson to stop his murderous work, and failing in this thought he would disarm the fellow. He caught the razor blade in his right hand, and four fingers were almost severed.

Wilson then ran into the street with a crowd of half a hundred persons at his heels. He ran down Thompson Street into West Third Street, the crowd getting larger and more ugly as he ran.

He was surrounded in West Third Street, but backing against a building he slashed away and informed those who wanted him to come and take him at their peril.

Bricks began to fly and one hit him in the head knocking him down. In a trice he was disarmed, and it would have been a sorrowful day for the negro had not several policemen and detectives from Mercer Street Police Station just then arrived. They dispersed the mob and took Wilson, cut and bleeding, to the station.

He expressed regret that the men he had injured would not die and declared his intention of ever defending his race.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Warwick Cox, Boston; C. A. Stevenson, Savannah; W. P. Neeson, Chicago; H. P. Rawlings, Chicago.

ASTOR.—Alexander Winton, Cleveland; Frank C. Blaisdell, Chicago; Thomas B. Harper, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM.—R. G. Johnson, Washington.

EMPIRE.—G. W. Clarke, Scranton; F. N. Stevens, St. Louis; F. L. Thresher, Minneapolis; B. F. Hastings, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE.—William Lockwood, Boston; D. M. O'Connor, Victoria, Texas.

GRAND.—John R. Walker, Toronto; Lieut. J. F. McIndoe, United States Army; H. E. Smith, San Juan, P. R.; J. M. Nash, Oklahoma.

GRAND UNION.—Dr. L. H. Watson, Chicago.

HOFFMAN.—J. W. Harris, Louisville; Benjamin W. Kernan, New Orleans; R. S. Kingsbury, Xenia, Ohio; H. Granger, Savannah; D. C. Williams, Chicago.

HOLLAND.—Arthur V. Davis, Pittsburg; Harold Rubens, Chicago; Dr. E. K. Hopkins, San Francisco; Moreau B. Sweeney, Galveston; F. Morrison, Minneapolis; B. W. Woodward, Lawrence, Kan.; John Leggett, Hamilton, Ont.; G. Watson French, Davenport, Iowa.

IMPERIAL.—C. F. Carter, Dallas, Texas; L. J. Michaelson, Perry, O. T.; J. C. Laird, Montreal; Kane Post Detroit; W. J. Morgan, Cleveland; B. F. Lamb, Santiago, Cuba.

MANHATTAN.—William H. Browne, Montreal; Dr. John C. Blair, Troy; E. B. Pillsbury, Boston; W. R. Craig, Vicksburg.

MURRAY HILL.—D. L. Moody, Northfield; G. R. Wonman, Chicago; D. L. Howell, United States Army; K. C. Jewett, second, Buffalo; Capt. W. Hein, United States Army; H. F. Burnett, Seattle.

PLAZA.—C. G. Ernst, Boston; Capt. L. H. Close, R. A., London; Robert McCook, Toronto.

NETHERLAND.—John T. Garrison, Pittsburg; Col. A. H. Belo, Dallas, Texas; Oscar Fenly, Louisville; T. S. Kiernan, Chicago; William Beecker, Milwaukee; W. N. Eisendrath, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE.—William McKean, Belfast, Ireland; John C. Allen, Monmouth, Ill.

SAVOY.—J. R. De Lamar, Paris.

WALDORF.—Climaceo Calderon, Colombian Legation, Washington; H. T. Hill, Cardiff, Wales; J. Bell White, London; Capt. Marks, England.

WESTMINSTER.—S. Bottet, Matanzas, Cuba; W. Scott Jones, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Ct.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Dunn, domestics and lines; 335

POLITICS WITH RELIGION

Both More or Less Mixed at Ocean Grove Since President's Visit.

PHILIPPINE POLICY PRAISED

Speakers at the Camp Meeting Refer to Mr. McKinley's Recent Speech and Arouse Enthusiasm.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 27.—To-day's services reached the climax in the series of great camp meetings that have been held here this week. At the sunrise meeting a great flag, bearing the inscription "In the beginning God," was raised in the presence of over 1,000 revivalists, who awakened the Grove with the morning hymn.

At the regular early morning service in the Auditorium 10,000 Methodists held their annual feast, which was prolonged to a late hour by the unusual number of converts who testified. As many as twenty at a time would be shouting out testimony, while hundreds of others would be keeping up a continual din of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Amen!"

Religion and politics seem to have become closely identified with each other since the President was here, and references were made at all the services to the President's Philippine policy, or, as Dr. Price calls it, the "Ocean Grove Philippic." The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Inglehart of Newburg, N. Y., made the following reference to President McKinley's visit:

"The people of this country of all denominations, creeds, and political opinions should stand by the President in his Philippine policy, as outlined for the first time on this platform. God has thrown down a thousand isles in the Pacific as jewels, as stepping stones over which Columbia, with the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the cross of Christ in the other, may pass to the commerce, education, and spiritual salvation of one-half of the people of this world."

At the 11 o'clock service standing room was at a premium. Hundreds who had come to hear Bishop Fowler, "the silver-tongued orator of the Methodist Church," were turned away. The collection amounted to a little over $3,000.

In the afternoon another large audience turned out to hear Dr. A. E. Schell of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the Epworth League. Referring to the President, Dr. Schell aroused the enthusiasm of his hearers by saying:

"Every man makes his own world. When we put on our soul glasses the universe reflects what we are. If it looks petty and small, it is because we are that size. If it looks great, noble, and full of heroic souls, it is because of the unswerving nobleness within.

"It is this great truth which gives significance to the utterances of President McKinley from this platform. Had he come here and talked about withdrawing our troops and pulling down our flag in the Philippines he should have known that he was too small to be leader and executive head of a great people.

"But when he spoke about peace with honor, and meeting our duty in the islands of the sea like men, our souls leaped within us, for we recognized in him the conquering spirit of the old Roman and the militant aggressive spirit of Christianity.

"He seemed at least to me in that great utterance to embody the genius and ideals of the American people, and to illustrate the ringing words of Bishop Simpson to our great Church in the civil war: 'Take the grand old flag, boys, nail it just below the cross, and never take it down.' He spoke as a patriot and a Christian.

"The President turned away Friday from a committee on reception composed of thirty millionaires to take the hand of that simple-hearted preacher of the Gospel, Dr. Price, and accept an invitation to Ocean Grove. I know by that he is a man of the people, proud of his fellowship in the Christian Church.

"The Church militant salutes the Nation militant, and recognizes that their mission and duty are to-day identical—the civilization and evangelization of the world. There are more than 1,000,000 young men in the Epworth League alone. No Alexander or Caesar ever had an army like that. We aspire to be the Tenth Legion for any campaign.

"President McKinley may plan for peace at home or peace with honor abroad. These young men, with their blood and breeding, will march through sand or jungle and fling themselves at a breastwork with a hardihood and a daring that no veteran of the Old Guard or Wellington's Iron Brigade could surpass. He has our prayers to-day. He can have our money to-morrow, and the whole million will enlist the day after if we are needed."

In the evening a meeting conducted on the beach by Bishop Fitzgerald attracted an audience of over 20,000 persons. A special choir of 300 voices sung under the direction of Tali Essen Morgan.

FOREST FIRES IN WYOMING.

Much Valuable Timber Already Destroyed in Laramie County.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 27.—Forest fires are raging about Laramie Peak, in the northern portion of Laramie County. They have been burning for the past ten days, and have destroyed a large quantity of valuable timber.

The fires have been reported to Special Agent Abbott, who will at once make an effort to have them extinguished, although it is feared that they have obtained such headway that this will be impossible unless the region is visited by rains. The Laramie Peak district suffered greatly last year from forest fires.

Much Timber Burned Near Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Aug. 27.—A fire has been raging in the timber east of this city in the Two Bit District for the past twenty-four hours. It has already burned over a considerable extent of territory and destroyed much timber. The country is very dry, and fears are entertained that the fire will get beyond control. A force of sixty range riders is fighting the flames. It is also reported that another fire has broken out in the Spearfish Division, and that a territory five miles square has already been burned over.

KILLS A CHICKEN THIEF.

George Clark Shoots the Despoiler of His Father's Hennery.

MILFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—An unknown man, who, it is presumed, started from Springfield, Mass., was shot and killed early this morning by George Clark, Jr., aged twenty-one, son of ex-Representative Clark, while trying to escape after a raid upon the hennery. Mr. Clark, Sr., is a wealthy farmer whose place has been a resort for hen thieves for some time.

There were two thieves concerned, but one jumped from the wagon and fled through the fields. The thief did not halt when commanded to, and Clark fired four shots, one lodging in the man's head, killing him instantly.

Coroner Mix was summoned, and pending his inquiry Clark is in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Mallory.

UNIQUE GOETHE CELEBRATION.

Newspaper Men at Baltimore Pay Honor to the Poet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—A unique celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the German poet Goethe was enjoyed by a large number of newspaper men and their friends during the early hours of to-day in the cellars of a local brewery.

The assemblage was called to order at 1 o'clock by Dr. Franz Cortan, who introduced Bernard Steiner, librarian of the Pratt Library. Mr. Steiner read a paper on Goethe and his works. Addresses eulogistic of the poet were delivered, after which a royal good time in bohemian style was had by all, after the fashion of Goethe's own "Auerbach's cellar."

Falls 200 Feet and Is Not Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 27.—Miss Leon Enos, daughter of Dr. J. W. Enos of Jerseyville, had a marvelous escape from death to-day, falling 200 feet down the bluffs near Nugent's cottages, a few miles above Allen. A gust of wind blew off her hat, and in attempting to recover it she plunged headlong down toward the railroad tracks, 350 feet below. A protruding vine saved her after a drop of 200 feet. She clung to it until a man was let down by a rope, when she was drawn up.

THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Governors and Attorneys General of Many States to Attend with Labor and Commercial Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Governors of twenty-one States have appointed delegations to attend the conference on trusts, initiated by the Civic Federation of Chicago, and called to meet in that city Sept. 13 to 16. Many of the Governors have announced their intention of accompanying the delegations, and over fifty Senators and members of Congress have asked for seats, expressing a desire to hear the discussion. The call states the object to be "purely educational," and strictly non-partisan, the Commitee of Arrangements being composed of men of different political faiths, and representing all sides of the problem to be discussed. The subject for discussion is: "Trusts and combinations, their uses and abuses—Railway, labor, industrial, and commercial." Regarding the conference Senator Kyle, President of the United States Industrial Commission, now investigating the subject of trusts, in a letter to the committee says: "In my judgment the subject for discussion is the question of the hour, and the most important before the American people." The commission has arranged its meeting so that it can attend the conference in a body, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission will also participate in the conference.

The delegation appointed by Gov. Roosevelt is composed of Chauncey M. Depew, John G. Carlisle, W. Bourke Cockran, Albert Shaw, John B. Clark, George Gunton, Francis B. Thurber, Henry White, Jacob G. Schurman, Stephen P. Corliss, Robert B. Adams, Thomas M. Osborne, and ex-Mayor Green of Binghamton.

Among the delegates from other States will be William J. Bryan and W. V. Allen of Nebraska, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, ex-Govs. Martin Maginnis and J. C. Rickards of Montana, W. C. P. Breckinridge and J. W. Lewis of Kentucky, John C. Spooner, W. F. Vilas, and E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin, F. M. Cockrell, E. C. Crow, and David R. Francis of Missouri, Russell A. Alger and ex-Gov. Cyrus G. Luce of Michigan, ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado, George E. Clark of Iowa, R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, John W. Gaines, C. E. Snodgrass, N. N. Cox, R. A. Pierce, J. D. Richardson, T. W. Simms, and E. W. Carmach of Tennessee, ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia, and from Ohio J. B. Forker, John Sherman, M. E. Ingalls, Charles Foster, Washington Gladden, Asa W. Jones, E. S. Monnett, Paul J. Sorg, C. L. Kurtz, James E. Neal, R. E. McKissen, Selwyn Nowen, and R. P. Jones.

Among the Governors of States who have signified their intention to be present are George Wilkinson, West Virginia; W. E. Stanley, Kansas; Lester M. Shaw, Iowa; Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan; John R. Tanner, Illinois; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; R. B. Smith, Montana; William A. Poynter, Nebraska; Lon V. Stevens, Missouri; Edward Scofield, Wisconsin; N. O. Murphy, Arizona; F. B. Fancher, North Dakota, and James A. Mount, Indiana.

The Attorneys General of a large number of States have accepted invitations, and the committee in charge announces that delegates are being named by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, National labor and agricultural bodies, while the leading colleges will send professors of political economy. The labor interests of the country will be represented in the conference by the Presidents of the various organizations, and the commercial travelers will likewise be represented.

The Board of Trade and Transportation of New York will be represented by its President, William H. Parsons, and ex-Mayor Schieren, G. Waldo Smith, John H. Washburn, and Lawrence Robinson.

MYSTERY IN CASSIDY'S DEATH.

Said to Have Fallen in a Tenth Avenue Saloon, but His Wife Thinks He Was Murdered.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are making an investigation into the cause of the death of William Cassidy, who was found at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue on Saturday afternoon with his skull fractured. Cassidy died at Roosevelt Hospital early yesterday morning.

So far as the police have been able to learn, Cassidy received his injuries by falling in the saloon of J. & E. Meagher on the corner. In the neighborhood of the saloon, however, it was common talk yesterday that Cassidy's injuries were not the result of an accident. While nobody could be found who would verify the rumor, it was said Cassidy had been assaulted in Meagher's place and hit with a soda water bottle on the head.

When a reporter called at Meagher's place yesterday afternoon it was running wide open. Anybody with a thirst to quench had no trouble getting into not only the Raines law dining-room, but from there he could walk into the barroom. A barkeeper was serving drinks to half a dozen men. When asked if either of the proprietors was about, he said: "Who wants them?"

When told the nature of the business upon which either of the Meaghers was wanted, the barkeeper replied: "Don't know nothin' about it; nobody's business."

At the station house, Sergt. Burns, who assigned Detectives Coughlin and Michaels to investigate the case, said: "As yet we have been able to learn but little about how Cassidy received his injuries. According to the best information we have thus far received, Cassidy went into the saloon kept by the Meaghers yesterday afternoon. He was then slightly under the influence of liquor.

"He stood at the bar and ordered a drink. Whether he drank the liquor or not we can't find out, but several persons who were in the place at the time say he suddenly reeled and fell to the floor. He fell backward, striking his head violently upon the floor, but did not get up.

"Several persons rushed to where he had fallen, and after trying to bring him around to consciousness with no success, they carried him out to the sidewalk. There he was found by Patrolman Reilly, who called an ambulance.

"We have learned that Cassidy had been drinking rather freely for several days. He was pretty well along in years and probably was too weak to stand it. The only visible injury that the police could find was a cut upon the injured man's lip. We are investigating the case thoroughly."

Cassidy lived at 421 Tenth Avenue with his wife and family. He was about sixty years old and was a boss boilermaker. In the neighborhood where he lived everybody had words of praise for the unfortunate man. They said he drank but seldom.

His wife shares the belief of many others that her husband was foully dealt with. "Everything about the injuries to my husband," she said, "seems to be hushed up, and we have been able to learn but little. All that we know is what the police tell us—that my husband fell.

"He had only left the house a few moments before the alleged accident and he was not intoxicated. Ten minutes before he was hurt I looked out of the window and saw him standing on the sidewalk. It seems very peculiar that a perfectly well man could be killed by simply falling to the floor.

"I don't want to make any charges at this time, but I do not intend to let the matter drop. I am far from satisfied that my husband met his death as the official reports state."

MASONIC CRYPT COMPLETED.

Ellsworth (Kan.) Masons Seal Up Records on Pike's Peak's Summit.

SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK, Col., Aug. 27.—The crypt in which the Cryptic Masons of Ellsworth, Kan., buried their records has been completed and sealed. It is cut in solid gray granite at the north end of the cog railroad, overlooking the "Bottomless Pit," 4,000 feet below, and in full view of all the plains to the Kansas line on the east; with New Mexico on the south, the snowy range on the west, and Wyoming on the north. Upon the tablet surrounded by a triangle cut in the rock is the following inscription in raised letters:

"Deposited August 11th, A. D. 1899, A. Dep., 2,899, by Ellsworth Council No. 9, R. and S. M., Ellsworth, Kansas. Edward W. Wellington, Th. III., M."

Under this is a round ring cut in the tablet, containing emblems of the Masonic order and a triangle. At the left of the ring is a large letter A, and on the right is cut a horseshoe representing "Omega." Under this ring and inscription is the following reading:

"Under sanction of the Grand Council of Colorado, John Humphreys, M. III., Grand Master, and the General Grand Council of the United States, Brad Nicol, assisted by Grand Council of Kansas, Thorp B. Jennings, M. III., Grand Master. To be restored to the craft after 100 years have elapsed."

SHOOTING AT FORT TOTTEN

Battery N of Seventh Artillery Does Fine Work with Big Guns.

NEARLY EVERY SHOT SCORED

Buffington-Crozier Disappearing Carriages Worked Without a Hitch Under Heavy Strain.

WILLETS POINT, N. Y., Aug. 27.—For the three last days of last week Battery N, Seventh Artillery, has been having practice behind the big guns, and the work has resulted in some excellent shooting. Capt. George W. Van Dusen of the battery is much pleased with the work done by the men. The battery is one of those mustered into the service when the two new regiments of artillery were organized at the outbreak of the Spanish war. The firing was from Fort Totten, the big disappearing guns being used.

The assumed target was 15 feet high and 300 feet long. Many of the shots fired would have hit a ship coming end on. The actual target was eight feet wide and ten feet high. This was anchored at different and unknown ranges in the sound. Any shot falling within the zone of the assumed target was counted a hit.

One shot under service conditions, so far as the gun was concerned, was fired. This was with a ten-inch gun. The shot carried 280 pounds of brown prismatic powder, the projectile weighing 576 pounds. The target was set and the range finders gave the range as 9,091 yards. This shot scored a hit, passing thirty yards to the right of the actual target, and close to the water.

Many charges of 210 pounds of brown powder, with a 575-pound projectile, were used. For these the range was 7,800-odd yards. The majority of the shots were fired with eighty pounds of brown powder, a 275-pound projectile, and a muzzle velocity of 1,532 feet per second. For these shots the range was 4,400-odd yards.

First Sergt. Arthur E. Boyce fired the best shot in the course of the practice tour. It was from an eight-inch rifle aimed at 4,418 yards. It went but two yards to the right, and struck ten yards beyond the actual target. To the naked eye it appeared to have struck the target, the waves it caused making the target rock and pitch.

This shot was pressed close by Sergt. Neils Larsen, who sent an eight-inch shell two yards to the right and twelve yards beyond the target. Sergt. Louis Seeck sent his shot twenty yards to the right and twenty yards beyond the water. No shot fired went more than twenty-two yards to the right or left, and almost every one was low enough to have hit the hull of an ordinary warship.

The Buffington-Crozier carriages, on which the great rifles are mounted, worked to perfection. The recoil was taken up at every shot, and the aiming and firing apparatus worked without a hitch. The carriages were carefully examined after every few shots to see how they were standing the strain, and last night they appeared to be as perfect as when built.

Considering these carriages take up the recoil of one of the rifles, which is approximated to be about the same thing as stopping within eight feet a train of Pullman cars traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, the record is considered good.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

He Has a Quiet Day in Pittsburg—Large Crowd Gathers at Christ Church to Get a Glimpse of Him.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—President and Mrs. McKinley spent their Sunday rather quietly. Mr. McKinley, carrying out his usual custom, arose at 7 o'clock and spent an hour in the library looking over his mail. After breakfast he took a stroll with Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Pitcairn through the extensive grounds surrounding the Pitcairn residence, and then spent another hour in the library.

At 10:45 the President was driven to Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, where he heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Ph. D., who took for his text Romans, xii., 4-5: "For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the office; so, we being many, are one body in Christ, and severally members one of another." The preacher, without making any direct reference to the President, made it very evident that all bodies, whether religious, social, or political, must have a supreme head, whose hands must be upheld by mutual co-operation.

Long before the hour announced for the church services the large edifice was filled to overflowing, and thousands of persons had gathered in the vicinity to get a glimpse of the President as he entered the church.

In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn, took a drive through Schenley Park, under the escort of E. M. Bigelow, Director of Public Works, and Max Leslie, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Before the ride had extended over about two miles Mrs. McKinley became fatigued and the party returned home.

In anticipation of a very busy day to-morrow, the President retired at an early hour.

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA EN ROUTE.

Will Stop Over in Ohio to Receive Medals from Gov. Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, recently mustered out in San Francisco after over a year of campaigning in the Philippines, passed through Chicago to-day on the way home. The regiment is traveling in four sections, and has been brought across the continent at the State's expense.

The first section carries the men of Companies A and B, the regimental staff, and the reception committee of twenty-five that went to San Francisco to welcome the soldiers to the United States. In the second section are Companies E, D, and K; the third has Companies C, I, and H. The fourth section was loaded down with regimental baggage and an assortment of Philippine relics.

The regiment will be taken off the trains in the morning at New Brighton, Ohio. The soldiers will march to the park of that town for a review. Gov. Roosevelt of New York will present them with medals bearing a likeness of their Major, Cuthberson. Then they will breakfast and go to Pittsburg, where an elaborate programme has been prepared for their welcome. The regiment will be met at Allegheny City, and headed by President McKinley and the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, will march to Shenley Park, where the formal welcome to the troops will occur.

None of the soldiers was sick, and all were delighted at the prospect of getting back to their native State.

RACING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Two Clipper Ships Start from Philadelphia for a Long Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Two clipper ships, the Tillie E. Starbuck, built of iron, and the St. Francis, a wooden vessel, both owned in New York, left this port to-day to race to San Francisco, for stakes aggregating $10,000, put up by prominent shipping men. Their time will be counted from the moment they reach Cape Henlopen Light.

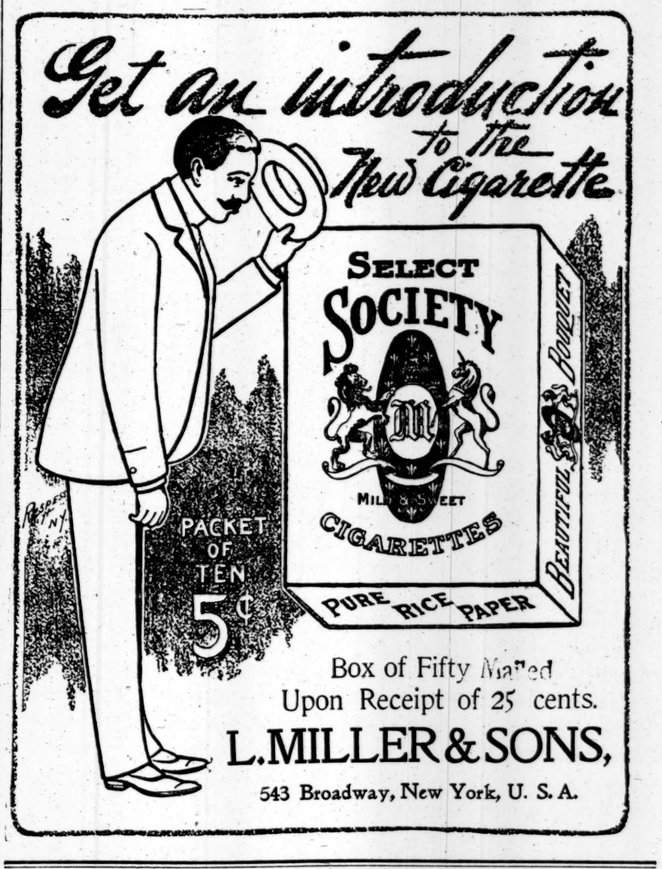
Picked crews are aboard each ship, and the race is expected to determine the mooted question as to whether the old wooden or the modern iron or steel ships are the most speedy. The ships are about 1,800 tons each, and carry a general cargo. The Starbuck is commanded by Capt. Curtis, and the St. Francis by Capt. Winn.

PUT OIL ON HIS CLOTHES.

Then Schnaitz Set Himself Afire, but Couldn't Bear the Pain.

William Schnaitz, fifty-eight years old, an upholsterer, living with his wife and four children at 34 Morton Street, Williamsburg, attempted suicide last night by pouring kerosene over his clothing and then setting his clothes on fire. He was out of work and despondent.

The attempt was made in the cellar of his home. Schnaitz could not repress his cries as the flames wrapped around him, and tenants in the house rushed to his rescue. They put out the flames before they had mounted to Schnaitz's body. An ambulance was summoned from St. John's Hospital, and there it was found that the man's legs were badly burned. He will recover, the doctors say.



Box of Fifty Mailed Upon Receipt of 25 cents.

L. MILLER & SONS,

543 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

ARMED NEGROES HOLD SWAMP.

Situation at Darien Better and Some Troops Return to Savannah—No Danger of Lynching.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 27.—There have been no hostilities between the blacks and militia today, although the negroes remain armed and the troops are prepared for anything that may occur. That the situation is better, however, is evident, since Col. Lawton, commanding the First Regiment, has returned to Savannah eighty-six men and three officers, whose services are no longer needed. More than 200 soldiers are still on duty. These will remain until after the sitting of the Special Term of the Superior Court, which has been called to meet on Wednesday to try John Delagall for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. The Special Term will also try Henry Delagall, the negro about whom all the trouble has arisen, and the thirty-five black rioters who are now confined in the Savannah Jail.

It is probable that a special train and a military escort will bring the rioters from Savannah for trial. A citizens' committee has employed special counsel to assist the Solicitor General in prosecuting the case against John Delagall for the murder of Townsend. It is expected that his trial will be concluded the first day. The trial of Henry Delagall will also be short, and result in an acquittal, as it is generally conceded that he did not commit the assault with which he is charged by a woman.

There has never been the slightest danger that Henry Delagall would be lynched. He was arrested upon complaint of the woman's father and placed in jail. Hearing that the negroes intended raiding the jail for the purpose of releasing Delagall, the Sheriff concluded it would be wise to remove him to Savannah for safekeeping. The negroes affected to believe it was the purpose of the whites to take Delagall just outside the town and lynch him, hence they armed themselves and began their riotous and incendiary conduct to suppress which the Governor called on the militia.

There are still several hundred armed negroes in the swamp. A heavy rain has fallen to-day, which will do much toward damping their ardor. No radical change in the situation, however, is looked for before the convening of the Special Term of court.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

Weather Bureau Asks Cable Companies Not to Send Out Forecasts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Officials of the Weather Bureau are not yet able to predict the extent to which the cyclone reported south of Martinique will develop. At present the information received here indicates only a slight disturbance south of Santo Domingo. The locality affected now, however, is entirely outside of the scope of the reporting stations, and until the storm moves further north it will be impossible to determine its extent. It is expected that by to-morrow morning the storm will reach the vicinity of Santiago, when more definite data may be obtained. Careful watch is being kept by the Weather Bureau of its progress, and should a severe blow come prompt warning will be given by the service, as in the case of the hurricane several weeks ago.

Inasmuch as the Weather Bureau officials are on the lookout constantly and report promptly the approach of any unusual or sudden change in the meteorological conditions, Chief Moore is of the opinion that the cable company's operator should be restrained from disseminating reports which may cause unnecessary alarm. With this object in view, he to-day sent the following dispatch to the officials of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, the United States and Haitien Cable Company, and the International Oceanic Cable Company:

"For the good of humanity and in the interest of commerce will you please not cable any West Indian hurricane forecasts unless emanating from the United States Weather Bureau. A baseless forecast may be the cause of much unnecessary consternation, as instanced in the dispatches made public this morning."

Regatta Off North Beach.

The thirty-first annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Boat Club was held off the clubhouse at North Beach yesterday afternoon. The occasion brought out all the cracks of the club, as several fine cups were to be contested for. The four-oared senior gig race was the most interesting, and was rowed in the fast time of 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

Boston Road Record Lowered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—Bert Russell of this city to-day lowered the road record between this city and Boston and return. He covered the distance of 198 miles in 14:12, cutting down the old mark of 14:47. This was Russell's second attempt to break the record.

New Yorker's Neck Was Broken.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 27.—Edward Reinecke, aged nineteen, an employe of an electric company of New York which is constructing an underground switch system here for a telephone company, was found dead to-day in the back yard of his boarding house. His neck was broken, and it is not known whether it is a case of suicide of murder. He is not known to have had any enemies. His habits were good. The body was sent to his home, at 600 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:23	Sun sets...6:40	Moon rises...11:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:54	Gov. Isl'd...1:31	H. Gate....3:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:25	Gov. Isl'd...2:02	H. Gate....3:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 28.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Talisman, Guadaloupe, &c..... .....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool .....9:00 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.

Niagara, Tampico, &c.. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

Saale, Southampton and Bremen ....7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

Spartan Prince, Azores, &c..... .....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Allianca, Colon.....9:30 A. M. 1:00 M. 10:30 A. M.

Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool .....9:00 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.

Dulwich, La Plata.....2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.

Friesland, Antwerp.....10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.

Grenada, Grenada, &c....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.

Kilpatrick, San Juan....10:30 A. M. .....

Seneca, Havana and Mexico .....1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

St. Louis, Southampton..7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Mae, San Juan, P. R., &c..... .....1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba .....1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Jason, Jamaica .....1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

Madiana, Leeward Islands, &c. .....12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M. *1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c. .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.

Ethiopia, Glasgow .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool .....11:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.

Havana, Havana .....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

Honorius, La Plata .....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.

Island, Norway .....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

La Touraine, Havre .... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

Olinda, Nuevitas, &c.... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, &c. .....10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

Orinoco, Newfoundland..11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

Trinidad, Bermuda .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.

Werkendam, Rotterdam.. 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 31 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 31. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 1; Sydney, Aug. 2; Auckland, Aug. 7, and Honolulu, Aug. 18, which arrived at San Francisco, per steamer Alameda, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 28.

City of Macon, Savannah, Aug. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 17.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 24.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Altai, Port Limon, Aug. 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Hudson, New Orleans, Aug. 23.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 23.
Buceros, Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Aug. 24.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Aug. 17.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 19.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 18.
Semplone, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

Palatia, Hamburg, Aug. 19.
Pompeji, Hamburg, Aug. 16.

Arrived.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) James, Ceara Aug. 10 and Fara 16th, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Aug. 15, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 26th.

SS Ardanhu, (Br.,) Dundas, Tampico Aug. 18 and Havana 22d, with mdse. and passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Aug. 13 and Swansea 15th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Savannah Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Pso, Gardner, New Orleans 5 ds, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Baracoa Aug. 17 and Fortune Island 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Aug. 18, with mdse. to White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:45 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Aug. 24 and Charleston 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alsenborn, Gillingham, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 27, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Saginaw, (from Boston,) for Charleston.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Devonshire, (Br.,) for Sydney, &c.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Bramble, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) for Newcastle.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Benalder, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) for Hamburg.

Notice to Mariners.

MUSKEGON PIERHEAD RANGE LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the following changes will take place during September, 1899, at this station, at the entrance into Muskegon Lake and River, easterly side of Lake Michigan.

Muskegon Pierhead Front.—The red lantern light heretofore exhibited from the outer end of elevated conduit will, on or about Sept. 15, be shown at a height of 33 feet above lake level, from an octagonal lantern, on the gable end of the fog-signal building recently erected on the outer end of the South Pier. The conduit of 764 lineal feet will be taken down and replaced by an elevated walk. On the same date a 10-inch steam whistle will be established in the fog-signal house, and during thick or foggy weather the signal will sound blasts of 5 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 10 and 40 seconds, thus: Blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 10 seconds; blast, 5 seconds; silent interval, 40 seconds.

Muskegon Pierhead, Rear.—On or about Sept. 12 the fog bell located in front of the light-tower will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 82, Nos. 418 and 419, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 114.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 11:10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Tournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York yesterday.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

New Dress Goods Are Ready.

Dress Goods—Autumn Dress Goods—dominate. Their rich, deep effects are visible throughout several aisles. They tinge the whole current of store thoughts. Elegant folds and matchless economies maintain the importance of Dress Goods among the formative influences in the popularity of the Macy Stores. Here's a group of August bargains in Autumnal weaves:

Imperial Serge—well named—it is an imperial stuff—impervious to rain—full of wearing qualities that are imperious upon your attention—strictly all wool, black and two shades of blue, fast dye, full 40 in. wide, worth 50c., at 39c

Silk-Finished Henriettas—these charming fabrics have just arrived. They are prettier, silkier, more lustrous and popular than ever. We are showing fifty-six colors—including all the leading street and evening shades, 45 in. wide, at 49c

Black Cheviots—no women's Autumn wardrobe is complete without a Black Cheviot Skirt. We've provided a Black Cheviot that will not shrink or spot. It has been subjected to every test and never failed; 42 in. wide, worth 60c., at 49c

Black Foule Cheviot—take a fold in your hand—has the feel of soft, fine wool. It is soft, fine wool. Nothing surpasses it for knockabout wear—and not lacking in grace for dressier uses; will not shrink or spot; 50 in. wide, at 59c

Cheviots, black and ten new Fall shades. Peculiarly serviceable and desirable. We'll sell thousands of yards, and every yard will be guaranteed not to shrink or spot. Remember that when you want a sturdy dress or skirt; 50 in. wide, at 79c

All-Wool Venetian-finished Broken Plaid and Checked Novelties. The woman who chooses from among these for the Autumn frock may feel certain that her taste has led her aright. Eight of the most desirable colors, full 50 in. wide, at 89c

Haviland's China.

Haviland's China—no use elaborating. All who use China know the China produced by Haviland. His impress is quite sufficient. You need no other assurance of quality. We made a tremendous deal in Haviland China. Secured over two hundred casks of it at under prices. Unless you know how much China can be crowded into one of those huge, unwieldly casks, you can form no conception of the magnitude and scope of this transaction. These quotations may assist you to comprehend.

Haviland's Cups and Saucers, beautiful decorations, various effects, offered elsewhere as a bargain at $3.00 per dozen; our price $2.28.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, assorted decorations, stippled gilt handles, offered elsewhere as a bargain at $25.00; our price $16.87.

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, extremely pretty floral decorations, every piece tastefully gilded, offered elsewhere as a b

The Wanamaker Store.

We Begin This Morning the Offerings for Our

Second Annual Sale of Fine China AND Cut Glass

THROUGH plans that are made possible by our very large distributing facilities, we are able in a perfectly legitimate business way, to save in many cases one-half, and in others one-third, of the ordinary cost to the retail buyer of China and Glasswares.

For Details of This Extraordinary Occasion, Consult this Evening's Newspapers.

The new Picture Gallery is now open.
The new Piano Store is ready. Krells and Royals.
Foreign Dresses and Wraps. New arrivals daily.
Novelties in Autumn Merchandise are filling the store.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. DE COSTA'S ATTACK

Condemns Those Who Would Reject Definition and Dogma.

A "SIMPLE CREED" NO CREED

Declares that in Its Last Analysis This "Simplicity" Leads Only to Agnosticism and Anarchy.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. De Costa gave his last sermon as rector from Mark, iv., 28: "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." He made no allusion to parting, as his resignation remains to be acted upon this week. His utterances, however, were regarded as significant. He said in substance:

"Jesus Christ is the same, 'yesterday, to-day, and forever,' yet the manifestation of Christ in Eden is not the same as the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. In religion as in nature, the law is evolution or development. Society obeys this law. Nevertheless an opposite law is urged for the Church. It might be defined 'involution,' as opposed to 'evolution,' or in terms of shallow compliment, 'simplicity' as opposed to 'complexity.' This theory of 'simplicity' calls for the minimizing of Christianity, by a theory of 'telescoping.'

"By this process men would reach the 'simplest elements.' They would revise the Creed, reduce the Bible, condense belief—in fact, get rid of definition and dogma. This is the theory which men are urging both without and within the Episcopal Church. The work is one of elimination. The avowed purpose is to 'get back to essential Christianity' and to destroy all that is 'superfluous.'

"This is the scheme of a party now strongly intrenched in the Episcopal body. It is a violation of the law of nature, and death must be the inevitable result. We have the full type of this tree in the barren dead stump of Unitarianism. This plea of 'simplicity' is merely a plea for denial and doubt, and would rest satisfied with nothing short of agnosticism. The so-called 'Blessed Reformation' has been gradually working toward this result from the time of Henry VIII. 'Private judgment,' dispensing with Divine inspiration, inevitably tends to judge God out of His own world.

"In opposing to a complex religion the skeptic opposes nature. He projects war equally against theology and sociology. A 'simple creed' means no creed, and the 'simple rule' for society means no rule; 'simplicity,' on the one hand, leading to Agnosticism, and, on the other, to Anarchy. This is the last analysis of 'simplicity,' and simple folks may be entrapped.

"In opposition to this trend of thought, which might be described as the Agnostic aspiration of the true disciples of the Protestant Reformation, we have the aspiration of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, which from a grain of mustard seed has grown to be a splendid tree, new leaves and boughs constantly adding to the magnificent spectacle. From the days of the Apostles this work of development has been going on. The notion that this tree attained its perfection in the days of the Apostles has no support in the Bible or history.

"Besides, if perfection was accomplished in the days of the Apostles, why do even many of those who exalt the Bible call themselves orthodox and now ask for perfection and a creed more perfect than the Apostles' Creed? Indeed, so far as dogmatic statement may be concerned, there was no perfection of belief even in the age of the blessed Apostles. It was the work of councils to unfold the belief in fuller statements, as exigencies in the Church required.

"By degrees Christianity acquired its present dogmatic form, following the order of natural evolution, in accordance with the advance made in sociology, national development, scientific discovery, learning, and general intelligence.

"It is idle to suppose that we are to restrict ourselves to what is found in the New Testament. The Disciples who laid the foundation of the Church had no New Testament; and when, years afterward, the New Testament was completed and added to the Old the world saw that practically there were two Bibles, two sources of guidance, the written and the spoken Word. That spoken Word came through the Church, the guide and teacher of mankind. The Church now speaks, and ever must speak, in harmony with the written Word. From the Apostles' days until now the Church has been speaking, and the same voice will be heard and obeyed until the end of time.

"The age of inspiration has not passed. The age of council has not passed. Generation after generation councils will speak to the world. The age of dogmatic definition, no more than that of scientific definition, has passed. Science and theology will go on together in the development of definitions. Dogma, declared by authority, will take on, not fewer, not lesser, but larger, more inclusive, and even grander forms.

"Exfoliation is the genius of Christianity, growth is its law as seen in the blade, the ear, and full corn. All the infidels in the world cannot stop this growth. It must increase in richness and variety and complexity to the end of time. It will grow in miraculous power, for neither is the age of miracles a thing of the past. One might as well say that the age of gravitation has passed. Gravitation itself is a miracle. The whole course of what we call 'nature' is miracle. The constitution of things, in its very nature, is miraculous, and the Church of God is founded thereupon. The Church operates in accordance with this order, which is the Divine order; and special works of holy men, who by faith move the arm of God, will be scorned by ignorance in vain."

Wheelman Run Over by a Wagon.

Cabiste Banna of 199 Spring Street, Manhattan, was riding along Bay Street, near Richmond Road, in Stapleton, S. I., last evening, when his front wheel struck a stone. He was thrown, and fell in front of a milk wagon. The wheels passed over his right leg, breaking it in two places. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

SAYS JUDAS'S SPIRIT REIGNS.

Dr. Morse Declares that in New York To-day Americans Are Selling Their Birthright.

The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, preached last night from Matthew x., 4, and vi., 48. He said that the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot was a mystery that only the future could clear up.

Dr. Morse described the betrayal and arrest of Jesus and said he was not disposed to look upon Judas as a monstrous specimen of incomparable wickedness, but rather as an average illustration of what the passion of avarice may lead a man to do. Judas, he believed, was led captive by the power of Satan.

"Let us be slow," he said, "in condemning this disciple. It is possible that some of us have betrayed the Son of God. We are ready to condemn Borgia because of her skill in the art of poisoning, or a Napoleon, who made war a pastime, and yet we may be guilty of treason against the Lord. We see the spirit of Judas everywhere. In neighbors plotting against each other. In politicians slandering each other and in deliberate attempts to rob widows and orphans. Wherever the spirit of Judas is today no person or interest is safe.

"Here in New York man sells his fellowman. He sells woman. A great political organization protects crime and vice and receives in exchange revenues to increase its power and to carry on its devilish work.

"Americans are selling their birthright to-day to those who know nothing of what it cost, and know less of its real value. Already for the most part our American cities are controlled by politicians of foreign birth. Look at our public schools, one of the features of our glorious heritage, one of the strong pillars of our National house. To-day this American safeguard is tampered with by unholy hands. Demagogues and Judases are trafficking in our educational system and using it to further their own ends.

"The only difference between the modern Judas and the betrayer of Christ is that the former does not go and hang himself. As American citizens and as American Christians we ought to be awake to the treason of this modern enemy

"Men in commercial life are selling consciences and truth for sordid gain. If, as a Nation, we shall continue to be characterized by this spirit how long will it be before we suffer the fate of Jerusalem and of the other nations that repudiated Christ?"

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH RESTORED.

Low Mass Celebrated and a Large Congregation Attends.

For the first time since the church building was partially destroyed by fire, in December last, regular Sunday services were held in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in East Forty-third Street, yesterday morning. Low mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Father Lennon. The Rev. Father Henry A. Brann, the rector of the parish, is out of the city.

The interior of the church has been entirely remodeled and many changes have been made. The main interior decorations are of buff and gold, while the woodwork is of heavy oak. Two new altars, making five in all, have been placed in the church. All the altars are of white marble. One of the new ones was presented to the church by Mrs. William Buchanan, in memory of her brother.

The chancel has been enlarged by the construction of a sanctuary seventeen feet deep. The sanctuary contains two large memorial windows put in by Edward Kelly.

The statues have not been put in place in the church as yet. A magnificent new organ has been purchased by the congregation and will be put in in time for the consecration services, which will take place Oct. 29.

The new windows of the church have been presented by the Rosary Society, J. I. Donahue, the League of the Sacred Heart, the Holy Name Society, Mr. and Mrs. McDonough, the Children of the St. Mary's Society, Father Healy, and Father Pratt.

The church was crowded to the doors when the services began. Beginning with the first Sunday in October, regular services, including high mass, will be held.

A BIBLE AGENT'S PLEA.

Wants Stereopticon to Arouse Religious Interest in South America.

The Rev. A. M Milne, for many years the agent of the American Bible Society in Argentina, also in charge of the distribution of the Scriptures for the society along the west coast of South America in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, has written to the managers of the society asking them if they cannot put him in the way of securing a stereopticon to use in connection with his work of Bible circulation in his field of labor. He does not ask for funds with which to purchase the object he so much desires, but feels that some benevolently disposed individual may supply his needs, his wants having been made known. In his appeal Mr. Milne says:

"I have heard it said that in the United States, where the magic lantern is much employed in the illustration of Gospel themes, there are so many in disuse that were it known how much service could be rendered by them in countries like Peru and Bolivia, one with a set of Scripture slides could be obtained by merely making the fact known. I do not know how this may be, but I am sure that by the use of the magic lantern we could awaken deeper interest in the Scriptures."

Belgians Want Automatic Mowers.

United States Consul Le Bert, writing from Ghent under date of July 25 to the Bureau of Commerce at Washington, says that there is a demand there for automatic lawn mowers and incubators. He says: "I have this day received a request from Dutry-Cobson 12 Rue des Champs, of this city, for the names and addresses of manufacturers of automatic lawn mowers and of incubators. This firm is one of the oldest, most reliable, and largest general hardware and machinery houses in this Consular district. They request immediate replies, as they are now holding orders for such goods."

MR. NORMAN ON MONEY.

His New Book, "Money's Worth," Explains the Key to His System, the "Unit of Weight."

John Henry Norman, the well-known English writer on money and exchanges, has just published another work entitled "Money's Worth." Mr. Norman styles himself an "expert in the science of and practice with money." His wide reputation as an expositor of the confused monetary systems of the world has given him color of title to the claim. Among his other writings are "Norman's Unit of Weight System," "A Ready Reckoner of Monetary Exchanges," and "Norman's Universal Cambist."

It is clear that these books are not light reading, and one is apt to smile, after glancing over pages of the author's tables and calculations, to read in the "conclusion" of the present volume that these pages "form an appropriate Christmas gift to any boy or girl whose interest is awakened as to what money is and how it does its work." The work, "Money's Worth," is issued in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Norman finds in the famous saying of Locke, which he uses as a motto and key to his book, a satisfactory view of money. The philosopher says there is no mystery about money, and there is nothing easier to understand. "Say by the arbitrary names of pence and shillings, and consider and speak of it as grains and ounces of silver, and 'tis as easy as telling of twenty." The author thinks that "every properly educated person should possess a theoretical and arithmetical knowledge of the world's present mechanism of the interchanges of things. This knowledge is the safe foundation on which to erect the science of money."

He condemns Prof. F. A. Walker's book on "Money," which Prof. Jevons had recommended. He says:

"I consider the instruction in it springs from an entire misconception of what money is, and that it is the worst guide to the subject that has ever been written since Locke's time. Anything and everything which, under certain conditions, does the work of money he says is money—a fundamental error from which is born all the wild, impracticable schemes of currency which ceaselessly flow from uninstructed or disordered brains. In the early years of this decade, being convinced of the great importance of true definitions upon such a vastly important subject as money, I formulated, and have ever since most persistently held, that the absolutely correct definition of money is 'the standard substance in the shape of bullion or coin appropriated to currency purposes.'"

The key to Mr. Norman's seemingly complex system is what he styles the "unit of weight." "To the unit of weight system alone," says Mr. Norman, "I owe all I have been able to do toward the enlightenment of the world since 1875 upon the subject of money, currency substitutes, the constituents of prices throughout the world, and the mechanism of the interchanges of things between man and man and community and community. This system consists of attaching a monetary sign for one grain or one decigram of pure gold or pure silver in the chief money of account of each monetary system."

After this is done, as Mr. Norman demonstrates, it is easy to ascertain the exact par of exchange between two countries. The unit in the British system is 2.123383 pence. The weight unit for the gold currency of this country is 4,306632 cents.

Additional interest is given to the work, which is itself an addendum of the "Universal Cambist," by tables of the world's money standards, ratios, &c.

REPUBLIC STEEL MEETING.

Denied Gathering of Directors Has Any Special Significance.

The Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Chicago will hold their first quarterly meeting here to-day. Randolph S. Warner, President, came from Chicago last night. With him were George D. Wick, First Vice President; Silas J. Llewellyn, Secretary; George M. Bard, Fourth Vice President, and H. S. Rubens, general counsel. All are stopping at the Holland House.

Mr. Rubens said last night that the meeting to-day has no special significance, despite rumors to the contrary. It is only a regular quarterly meeting of the Directory, he said, and the company has no intention just now of acquiring any more iron, mining, or other properties.

Reports were current yesterday that at this meeting the company would consummate a number of "deals," by which its scope and holdings would be very materially increased. These reports were denied, however, by both Mr. Rubens and Mr. Llewellyn. The Directors will meet at the Holland House, or at the down-town office of the company.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company was organized in this city May 11, 1899, with the following officers and Directors: President—R. S. Warner; First Vice President—George D. Wick; Second Vice President—Samuel Thomas; Third Vice President—James C. Corns; Fourth Vice President—George M. Bard; Secretary—Silas J. Llewellyn; Treasurer—John F. Taylor; General Counsel—Harry S. Rubens; Executive Committee—the officers above and Myron C. Wick, Alexis W. Thompsen, G. Watson French, and T. A. Meysenburg; Directors—the officers and Executive Committee as above and August Belmont, Grant B. Schley, J. G. Caldwell, George R. Sheldon, L. E. Cochran, H. W. Hassinger, P. L. Kimberley, and George M. Clark.

The company is capitalized at $55,000,000, which includes $25,000,000 of 7 per centum cumulative preferred stock and $30,000,000 of common stock. It started out with a cash working capital of $6,500,000, and with no indebtedness or fixed charges. The concerns included in the consolidation numbered thirty-six. Thirty of these are rolling mills, and the rest are mostly mining companies, though the trust has since acquired other kinds of properties, such as bridge companies.

LAKE FREIGHTS ARE HIGH.

Rates Advance on Account of Lack of Ships—No Steel in This Country with Which to Build More.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—It looks as if lake shipbuilders would be importing foreign steel for ship plates before long. Several contracts have been lost to them lately on account of the impossibility of getting material for vessels, and some owners—among them A. B. Wolvin of this city—have been figuring on using English steel for ships to be built during the coming Winter at lake yards. They find that foreign steelmakers are busy, but they have enough extra capacity to enable them to turn out steel for this side if they are paid enough for it. In this country the demand for steel cars, bridges, and buildings is so great that ship plates suffer.

Men interested in all classes of the lake carrying trade are anxious that more ships than now seems possible be added to the great fleet of the lakes the coming Winter. Though 70,000 tons of carrying capacity, in ships of high speed and great power, have been added to the lake fleet since last Fall, making an increase of about 1,500,000 tons to the season's cargo capacity, and though for a large part of last Summer a goodly portion of the lake fleet was laid up for lack of business, there is not this Fall enough tonnage to go round. Freights seem destined to keep on the upward trend till they reach a prohibitory figure, and there does not appear to be any fear of the intervention of the railroads, which last Spring were actually carrying freight from Mississippi River points at a lower rate than it could be moved by the lakes.

Lumber freights, a year ago $1.50 per thousand feet, are now $3, and are sure to advance to $4 or more; wheat freights, a year ago 1.75 cents a bushel, are now 3.75 cents and likely to be 5 cents before the close of navigation; iron ore is paying $1.40 a ton to Lake Erie, and $1.50 has been refused by vessel men for six-trip charters; coal was brought up all last year at 20 cents a ton, and now it is 60 cents.

Within the past week figures that seem fabulous have been offered and refused here for vessels for the remainder of the season. J. J. Hill has offered $50,000 net for a 4,000-ton steel ship for the package trade between Duluth and Buffalo until Dec. 1, and could not get it, and others have made fully as good bids without avail. Mr. Hill has six 3,000-ton ships of his own, but finds them utterly inadequate for the trade, and is to build several more as soon as possible. From $40,000 to $60,000 has been paid in the past week by iron mining companies and shippers for the use of 3,000 to 5,000 tons' capacity till the close of navigation, and the mining companies that own and operate their own ships are the only ones that are easy for the immediate future.

To-day, owing to the situation as it sized itself up in the minds of shipowners last Spring, there are many ships carrying ore at 60 cents a ton, loading alongside others that are getting $1.40, and these sixty-cent contracts will not expire before November. Another striking example of the same nature is the removal from the lakes last Fall, for service on the Atlantic under a five-year contract, of some 50,000 tons of lake shipping of the lumber-carrying fleet. Owners could then see nothing for these ships in the future, and let them go, without adequate bonds or forfeits, into the hands of a company that had so little financial responsibility that it failed as soon as the ships were safely away from the lakes and they could not be gotten back. The owners have since been whistling for their ships or their rentals. To-day, were they back on the lakes, they could net a sum equal to their total value a year ago, and do it almost before the close of the present season.

LAKE CARRIERS ARE BUSY.

Volume of Business, at High Rates, Is Constantly Growing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Vessel men are amazed at the phenomenal activity in the lake transportation business, and it can be truthfully said that, considering the improved facilities for handling cargoes, the earnings of the vessels were never before so great as now.

At the beginning of the season of navigation owners were willing to contract to carry ore from the head of the lakes to Ohio ports for 60 cents a ton. To-day the rate from the head of the lakes is $1.50 a ton, from Marquette $1.25, and from Escanaba $1.10. The grain rate from Duluth is now 4½ cents a bushel, which is equal to ore at $1.68 a ton, and within the past week there have been four separate advances of a quarter of a cent each. The coal rate to Milwaukee is now 90 cents a ton. During the past two or three years vessels have been glad to get coal cargoes for ballast at 10, 15, and 25 cents a ton. The rate on lumber is $3 a thousand feet.

Notwithstanding the high rates, there are half a dozen cargoes offered for every vessel that is on the market, and vessel men say that from present indications much freight will be left on the docks at the end of the season of navigation.

ANGEL DANCERS PUT IN JAIL.

Huntsman Mnason and Three of His Band Accused of Gross Crimes—Girls Figure as the Victims.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 27.—There is great rejoicing in this village over the arrest last night of Huntsman T. Mnason and some of the members of his band of angel dancers on what is known as the Lord's farm here. The dancers arrested besides Mnason were Mary Strong, the blind Venus; Garry Strong, and the man known as John the Baptist.

The arrests were made by Constable Henry Herring, who was armed with a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Annie Lamb, who charges the inmates of the farm with gross crimes in which her two daughters, Lucy and Emma, fourteen and sixteen years of age, figured as the victims. The girls were also taken into custody and are held as witnesses.

Mrs. Lamb claims to have been at one time a member of the Lord's farm family, having gone there to ascertain how it came that those there obtained such a hold on her children that they refused to have anything to do with her. She originally sent them there without knowing the true character of the place.

Constable Herring was aided in making the arrests by Constable Theron Van Wagoner of Woodcliffe. They had a large stage and into this the prisoners were loaded. They arrived at the farm just as the night meal was being served, and the arrests were made at once. The prisoners were taken to Hackensack, where they were arraigned before Justice Cumming, who got out of bed for the purpose.

The charges against the men are the more serious. They were held in $500 bail each and the women in the same. They did not procure it, but it is likely to be furnished to-morrow, owing to peculiar business relations the members of Mnason's family have with neighbors.

Besides their own farm, which they obtained some years ago, the dancers work numerous other farms in the neighborhood on shares. These require constant attention, and just now there is much harvesting to be done. While most of the residents of the village would be satisfied to see the prisoners remain in jail until the Grand Jury meets Sept. 12, those whose farms are in their care are anxious they should be at liberty, for it is recognized that without Mnason's orders little would be accomplished.

The neighbors of the Lord's farm say the scenes there lately have been most disgusting. The angel dancers have had a stormy career here. They were once horsewhipped by a band of regulators and some of them, including Mnason, have done time in prison.

PORTER CARRIED AWAY GOODS.

Police Thought He Stole Them and Put Him Under Arrest.

Abraham Abrams, a porter, living at 19 Watts Street, was seen walking out of the store at 38 Lispenard Street yesterday afternoon with a big bundle under his arm. Detectives Cassasa and Carmody, who saw him, asked him what he had in the package, and he said his overalls. At the Leonard Street Station he was searched, and wound about his body under his clothing was found a piece of dress goods. Another piece was in the bundle he carried.

He said he was employed by the Metropolitan Dry Goods Company at the number given and had keys to the store. At his home a lot of samples and piece goods were found by the detectives and brought to the station house.

Abrams's wife, Agnes, called at the police station and asked why her husband was arrested, and when told she seemed rather inclined to take the matter lightly, saying that he had a right to take what he wanted and pay for it afterward. He was locked up and the President of the company sent for.

THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

Its One Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary Yesterday.

Yesterday was the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the battle of Long Island, which many persons contend was the first conflict in the War of Independence as distinguished from the earlier Colonial struggle within the sovereignty of Great Britain. This distinction has been made the subject of much controversy.

Some time ago two officers of the National Guard had a dispute on the question. One, a battalion Adjutant, made the following contention: "That the war of the Colonists in defense of their rights as British subjects began in 1775, but that the war for independence began, as far as the first conflict of arms was concerned, on Aug. 27, 1776, in the battle known as the battle of Long Island. Before that even Washington said, in taking command of the Continental Army, 'I abhorred the idea of independence.'"

The other officer, a Lieutenant, replied, citing authorities, that the battle of Long Island was only an incident in the American Revolution, which had begun a year before.

Historians are now pretty well agreed that independence was a matter of development and growth, and was not thought of in the early resistance of the separate colonies. The accepted view is stated by the Lieutenant, when he says:

"It was not my purpose to have it understood that the Americans fought for absolute independence on April 19, 1775, but they did start the American Revolution on that date and continued it until the surrender at Yorktown without a single treaty of peace or suspension of hostilities. It so happened that the first fight after the Declaration of Independence was signed was on Long Island, but it was not the first battle in any war. It was merely the first battle in a campaign connected with the War of the Revolution."

Make a Note of It.

WE DON'T make special prices when the season's rush is on, but up to Sept. 10 we make this bid for early business:

FALL Suits or Overcoats $12.00

(Conceded value $30.00, and which we never made for less than $15.00).

Made to order in our best style by skilled men tailors in clean workrooms on our premises.

Select from the largest stock of new Fall fabrics in the city and order now.

Cohen & Co., TAILORS *Northwest Corner Nassau & Ann Sts., New York. Entire Building.*

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Continuance of the Driving Business in All the Divisions.

IMPORTED HOSIERY NOVELTIES

Heavy Buying in Fabric Gloves—Banner Week in the Silk Trade—Dress Goods Active.

There has been a continuance of the driving business during the week in all of the textile markets, but the trade for men's wear goods is nearing its end, as far as initial orders go. Silks are booming, and cotton goods have advanced slightly.

Until this last week the many buyers in New York City have been unable to see all the lines of underwear, for the agents were unable to secure their complete lines until the middle of the week in a number of important cases.

There is more activity in the heavyweight divisions, and duplicate orders are coming to hand in good quantities. The firm attitude of the markets for wool and cotton for the past week has influenced trade to some extent. Present prices in the primary market are low, but are likely to go higher.

HOSIERY.

The importers are having a busy time of it now taking care of the many buyers who are in town making their first purchases of hosiery for Fall. Buying will begin in earnest this week, though only a light business was accomplished during the past week. The importers have many novelties to show, both in men's and women's hosiery, a considerable number of which can be had in very limited quantities, however, and for this reason it behooves the buyer to hasten his orders if he wants the cream of the market. These novelties are particularly noticeable in the high grades, intended only for the most exclusive trade. Among these goods are some boot patterns in lisle, with colored tops and ribbed ankles; around the leg are embroidered silk or lisle figures of fleur de lis, anchors, chains, &c. This is but one example of the number shown coming from the most skillful artisans of Chemnitz and other foreign knitting centres. In some of the less expensive grades the extracted styles are promising great popularity, and many handsome designs are shown.

The foreign markets are so strong that it is probable prices will be firmly upheld here. The domestic side of the hosiery market is growing in a remarkable way, and in many lines has entirely supplanted the foreign manufacturers. This is particularly true of the seamless hosiery.

FABRIC GLOVES.

Buyers are after fabric gloves in heavyweights for the Fall and Winter. There is no old stock in the hands of the retailers, and the buying, in consequence, has been heavy. Prices are firm on the same basis as last year, and will be maintained. Manufacturers both here and abroad are filled up with orders for some time ahead.

Manufacturers of lightweight lisle, taffeta, and silk gloves are not active in looking after next Spring's business. The jobbers have not yet placed their full complement of orders, and may experience some difficulty in so doing. Within the next three weeks, however, this business will be placed and the season will be at an end. It will have been a prosperous one, and the agents are well pleased.

MEN'S WEAR.

The season for men's wear fabrics is now nearing its close and the agents are glad, for they have had a hard time of it so far. It has been by far the liveliest season that most of them have ever experienced, and the yardage contracted for is greater than it ever was for the same time in any other season. Of course orders will continue to come to hand for some weeks yet, but many of the heaviest buyers have gone home and will set to work on the sample garments and prepare for the placing of duplicate business.

The season has been a strong contrast in many ways to past years. Not only has it been a heavier one, but the nature of the goods chosen and the manner in which orders were placed. The market is very firm, and it is evident that many lines will be advanced when duplicate orders are wanted.

Worsteds have held the market in all medium and high grades, but there has been good strength in the woolen goods below 80 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

The dress goods market has been a very active one for some time, and buyers are active in this field, as they are in every other one of the textile markets. The jobbers' books show a considerable increase over the corresponding week of last year. Homespuns and plaids are particularly active. Crepons are still leaders, however, and seem to retain their long-held strong position. High novelties have sold well, and broadcloths have continued to be popular with the best class of trade.

Letters and telegrams are being received daily urging the early delivery of goods. The most noticeable increase of activity perhaps is in the higher grades, though the medium and low grades are doing exceedingly well.

Buyers realize that prices are still comparatively low, and that it will be well to take advantage of the present price basis.

COTTON GOODS.

The August business in cotton goods has increased to a considerable extent over that of last year, due solely to increased consumption. The supplementary demand has at last reached the expected point and is quite satisfactory. In many cases the buyers are unable to find the exact goods which they want and are obliged to substitute for them.

On account of searching for the right stuff and the larger business which will undoubtedly come to hand buyers will be obliged to continue business until late in the season. There have been some changes named in staple cottons during the past week, which are listed below. Nearly all lines are strongly against buyers. The most popular lines are sold ahead in many cases for three months to come. In such lines prices are almost invariably stiff. Even in the low grades prices are against buyers, and on all lines show a continued hardening tendency.

Ticks are well sold ahead, fine ducks have sold in considerable volume, and some of the heavy weights cannot be found. Plaids, wide sheetings, cotton flannels, &c., are firm and steady. Printed fabrics are showing a good spot business and mail orders are considerably above the average.

Business will show considerable increase over last year in all sections except the West, and even there it will be excellent. Ginghams are practically out of the market. Staples are in demand, but it is hard to find them. Fine ginghams are very firm on Spring account.

The following advances are noted in the prices of cotton goods during the past week: Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced the price of Otis and Columbia nine-ounce blue denims ½c per yard. Also Glendale and Piscataquis 4-4 bleached cottons ⅛c per yard.

Parker, Wilder & Co. have advanced Pequot B 40-inch brown sheetings ¼c per yard.

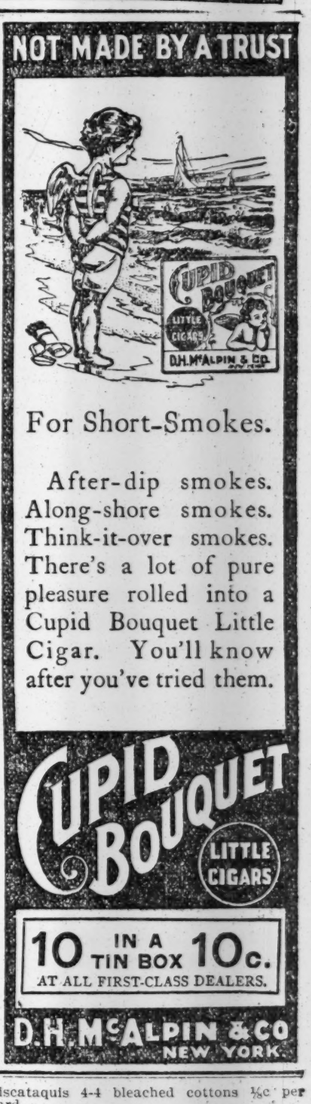
SILKS.

The week just past has been perhaps one of the most remarkable in the history of the silk trade in this country, at least the sales have aggregated more than they have in any one week for many years. The retailers have filled the market and the influence of the late hard times has almost entirely worn off, and they have bought heavily, although with discretion.

Plain weaves have been in the greatest demand, but there has also been a good call for fancies. Fancy weaves in plain colors and multi-colored goods are wanted. Harmonizing and contrasting colors are called for with equal freedom. This activity in the jobbing market is being reflected to the primary market and business is rapidly increasing there.

Many new lines of ribbons have been placed on the market and have received a good share of attention. The limit of the looms seems to be the only thing that will bring the business to an end.

Velvets continue to do the same good business that they have ever since the opening of the season.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NEW YORK

APPEAL FOR FRESH-AIR FUNDS.

Charity Will Be Continued if Means Are Forthcoming.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appeals for funds to carry on its fresh-air work for the balance of the Summer. Over one thousand women, children, and babies have been kept for a term at Sea Breeze, Coney Island, and eleven thousand have been taken on the day excursions to the same place. Both the mothers and babies' building and the children's building are filled to their capacity, and more than enough applications are on file to keep the buildings open until the middle of September if the funds permit. Checks should be made payable to Robert Shaw Minturn Treasurer, and sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S BOWERY.

Capt. White Casts Gloom Over Borden Avenue by His Activity.

There was gloom along Borden Avenue, Long Island City, from the ferry to Vernon Avenue, yesterday. This stretch of two blocks is the Bowery of the section, and for years, with the interval of two days just after Capt. Timothy White took charge of the precinct a few weeks ago, the saloons and palm gardens ran with little regard to the law.

Just after taking charge of the precinct Capt. White went away on his vacation. He is back now, and his first act almost after getting into harness on Saturday was to take his two wardmen, Detectives Kelly and Peak, with five men in plain clothes, and visit the palm gardens. The Captain warned each proprietor that no violation of the law would be permitted, and told them that, having disregarded his warning before, they would not receive any leniency now. He then warned some of the women who frequent the neighborhood to move away, and placed one saloon keeper under arrest for violation of the excise law.

The Captain watched the places all day yesterday, and, with seven men in plain clothes, effectually closed them. The perspiring crowds arriving from the beaches and expecting to get a drink without a meal had to cross to Manhattan or conform to the law. The Captain said last night the law would be enforced, if he had to remain on the beat continually.

Maletesta to Italian Anarchists.

About 250 Italian Anarchists assembled in Teutonia Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Errico Maletesta, an Italian Anarchist, who was in prison in Italy and several other European countries for explaining his principles too plainly. He has just come from Italy. He told his audience that he approved of all methods which trades unions adopted to better themselves, strikes, boycotts, &c., because they all led to the social revolution. He was not, however, in favor of workingmen talking in the political movements of the parties, because it kept up the old condition of things. Earlier in the day Maletesta addressed a meeting at Paterson, N. J.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeated in Cincinnati in Spite of Good Batting.

DUE TO DOHENEY'S WILDNESS

Pitcher Gives Ten Passes to First and Hits Two Batsmen—Brooklyns Win in Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	73	35	.676
Boston	67	42	.615
Philadelphia	69	44	.611
Baltimore	65	42	.607
St. Louis	64	51	.557
Cincinnati	60	48	.556
Chicago	56	55	.505
Pittsburg	55	56	.495
Louisville	49	60	.450
New York	47	60	.439
Washington	37	73	.338
Cleveland	19	95	.167

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 4.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 3, (first game.)
Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 4, (second game.)
St. Louis, 16; Washington, 2, (first game.)
Washington, 15; St. Louis, 9, (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Doheney gave ten passes to first to-day and hit two batsmen. When he managed to get the ball over the plate it was usually hit hard. Two doubles, a single, and a triple drove Phillips to the bench in the sixth. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	1	2	1
Selbach, lf.	0	2	4	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	8	2	0
Elberfeld, 3b.	2	1	2	1	1
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0
Seybold, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Peitz, c.	2	1	4	1	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	11	27	13	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Seymour, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Foster, rf.	0	3	2	0	0
Hart'ty, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Wilson, c.	0	0	1	3	0
Doheney, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Total	4	11	24	16	2

Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	1	—8
New York	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 3. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Foster, McPhee. Three-base hit—Gleason. First base on balls—Off Doheney, 10. Hit with ball—By Doheney, 2. Struck out—By Doheney, 1; by Phillips, 2; by Taylor, 1. Wild pitches—Doheney, 1; Phillips, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CHICAGO.

Change of Pitchers Affords Their Batters an Opportunity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—After two outs in the fourth and not a hit registered against him Griffith got into a argument with Umpire Connolly and was sent to the bench. Taylor succeeded him, and the leaders started right in with their stick work. The fielding of the locals, barring some great catches by Lange, was miserable. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Mertes, rf.	1	2	0	1	1
Wolf'n, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	5	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Connor, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, ss.	0	0	3	2	3
Donahue, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	12	7

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0
Kelley, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	6	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	6	8	27	9	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Mertes. Home run—Kelley. Stolen bases—Kelley, Jones, Jennings, Casey. Double play—Casey and Daly. Struck out—By Griffith, 1; by Taylor, 1; by Hughes, 6. Passed ball—Donahue. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Hughes, 3. Hit with ball—Keeler. Time—2:16. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Connolly.

Baltimore Beats and Ties Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—The Baltimores bunched hits on Cunningham and the local team's errors were costly in the first game. The Louisvilles had several chances to win the second game, but the best they could do was to make it a tie at the end of the eighth inning, when it was called on account of darkness. Clarke and Smith were put out of the second game by Umpire O'Day, for too much back talk. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer; Baltimore, McGinnity and Smith. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 7; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries, Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Baltimore, Howell and Robinson. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Washington and St. Louis Break Even.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—St. Louis and Washington broke even in a poorly played double header to-day. Both teams slugged the ball hard, and this was the only feature. The fielding of the two teams was listless. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	1	6	2	1	0	6	—16
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 20; Washington, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and Criger; Washington, Roach and McFarland. Umpires, Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	1—9
Washington	0	0	5	0	4	1	0	3	2—15

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 7. Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Washington, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff, Powell, and Criger; Washington, Roach and Dineen. Umpires, Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Cesarion	133	St. Callatine	113
Firearm	130	Lambent	113
Bendoran	129	Lady Lindsey	108
St. Clair	118	Tinks	108
Leedsville	118		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Blueaway	110	Lindula	96
Charentus	108	Souchon	95
Myth	104	Handcuff	92
Estaca	101	Galathee	88
Skyscraper	96		

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the Futurity course.

Ten Candles	119	Templar	115
Smoke	116	Knight of Rhodes	115
The Chamberlain	115	Vesuvian	115
Withers	115	Radford	115
Mammock	115	Petruchio	115
Magnificent	115	Red Path	112
Florim	115	Iroquois Belle	112
Angle	115	Fleuron	112
Bramble Rose	115	Nanine	112
MacPlecknoe	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

May Hempstead	119	Lady Lindsey	107
Half Time	114	Survivor	106
Rush	113	Dunblane	106
Poluca	108	Acushla	104
A. N. B.	108	Judge Tarvin	104

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five and a half furlongs on the Futurity course.

Pasig	108	Boundlee	102
Mynheer	106	Federalist	102
Fluke	105	Dunblane	102
Angle	101	Barney F.	102
Post Haste	104	The Amuzon	99
Kamara	103		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter on the turf.

The Bachelor	124	Azucena	110
Decanter	119	Glorian	108
Warrenton	117	George Boyd	107
Lackland	110	Maid of Harlem	100

To Play Chess at Saratoga.

Frank J. Marshall, the Brooklyn chess champion, went to Saratoga yesterday to represent the Brooklyn Chess Club in the annual competition for the Staats-Zeitung Cup at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association. He also expects to play on the New York team in the inter-State team match with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Nathan Straus Behind Cobwebs and M. Wieland with Jubilee Wilkes Have an Exciting Brush.

The Speedway was the centre of attraction for lovers of horses yesterday, and from early till late there was a constant stream of vehicles flowing in and out the entrance at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. It was by far the liveliest day on the road since last Spring, and there were many spirited brushes to amuse the crowds that flocked to see the sport.

The old-timers and their fast steppers began to arrive as early as 10 o'clock, anxious to partake in the numerous events so much enjoyed by horsemen. One of the first to arrive was Nathan Straus behind his fast gelding Cobwebs, who has a record of 2:12. Close behind him came M. Wieland driving Jubilee Wilkes. Mr. Wieland seemed very anxious for a brush with Cobwebs, but Mr. Straus did not seem to be in the humor. Both covered the length of the Speedway and were on their way back when Mr. Wieland picked up Mr. Straus and challenged him, making some remark which did not seem to please Mr. Straus, who, nevertheless, gave Cobwebs the reins and away they went.

For a few minutes it was a neck and neck race, the word being passed along so that they had a clear road. Then Jubilee Wilkes drew ahead a trifle, but Cobwebs again picked him up and again they ran neck and neck. When the hill was reached honors were about even. Some who witnessed the race declared that Jubilee Wilkes had the better of the brush throughout, while others were of the opinion that if Cobwebs had had a fair start there would have been no chance for Wilkes. After this brush Mr. Straus started homeward, and later appeared driving Cuprum, the four-year-old trotter, which has a record of 2:12¾. Cuprum showed himself to be in fine form, and had things pretty much his own way along the road.

Among the many seen on the drive were C. Disler, with the brown gelding Rowne; P. Ryan driving a black team, and E. C. Bailey driving a bay team who had a lively brush with an unknown driving a gray team hitched to a road wagon. The race lasted the length of the Speedway, the unknown beating his opponent badly.

Charles P. Sackett driving Paul, George B. Brown behind Dexter K., Philip Schildwachter driving frisky bay mare, J. Glackner behind the famous Sixteen, B. Kearns with Kentucky Prince, Jr., J. Luhrs driving Prince Caffrey, J. D. Barry driving Thomas L. Watts, and many other notable horses and horsemen were on the Speedway. For the first time in months John Quinn, the horseman, Superintendent of the Speedway, was missed from the road, and on inquiry it was learned that he was taking a vacation in the Adirondacks.

During the afternoon the crowd of vehicles and sightseers was even greater than that of the morning. There was an unusually large number of women driving rigs of every description. Those who came to see fast driving, however, were disappointed, as the drive was too crowded, and those who frequent the spot have learned that the brushes usually take place in the morning.

CRICKET PLAYERS RETURN.

The Knickerbocker A. C. Team Back from the Trip to Canada.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team brought its Canadian tour to a conclusion at Toronto on Saturday, and got back to New York yesterday. The tour was not considered a great success from a cricket point of view, although the men thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and were treated with every hospitality by the clubs against which they played.

The gold medal offered for the best batting average was won by J. F. Curran. F. F. Kelly won the medal for bowlers, and M. R. Cobb played good all-round cricket and was second in both departments. The following are the records of the trip:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most In Inn.	Runs.	Aver.
J. F. Curran	6	0	60	170	28.35
M. R. Cobb	6	0	50	126	21.00
A. Gunn	6	2	17	56	14.00
G. A. Gittens	6	0	31	83	13.83
Tyers	1	0	36	61	12.20
T. G. Clarke	6	1	*20	54	10.80
F. F. Kelly	6	0	39	57	9.50
F. W. T. Stiles	6	0	13	48	8.16
W. D. Hickie	6	0	13	30	7.50
J. E. Pitcher	6	2	23	48	6.00
C. P. Hurditch	6	0	14	31	5.20

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
F. F. Kelly	795	17	294	28	10.50
M. R. Cobb	747	14	274	20	13.70
Tyers	132	5	44	2	22.00
J. E. Pitcher	45	1	15	0	..

In the last game of the series, played in Toronto on Saturday, the Knickerbocker men defeated the Parkdale Club by 52 runs.

PHILADELPHIA'S DOG SHOW.

Dates for the Exhibition Are Changed to Nov. 22-25.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A change is made in the dates for the exhibition of the Philadelphia Dog Show Association to Nov. 22-25, the American Pet Dog Club in turn changing the dates for its show to be held in New York City to the week following, and to include Thanksgiving Day.

The Philadelphia show promises to be a very high class affair. Horticultural Hall, the finest and largest in the city, has been engaged, and James Mortimer will be the Superintendent. The premium list is not yet issued, but the promises of it show a liberality that is only exceeded by the Westminster Kennel Club. The classes are: Limited and open, with $15, $10, and $5; novice and puppy, with $10 and $5, and a local class with not less than $10 and $5, the amount being under discussion; open to Philadelphia and adjoining counties, the Delaware River not to be a dividing line.

The association is of recent origin, but the members are old dog lovers. Their declared purpose is to put up and maintain the finest shows it is possible to hold. The officers are: President—Clement B. Newbould; Vice Presidents—Edward Moore Robinson, Alexander Van Rensselaer, and Louis A. Biddle; Secretary—Marcel A. Viti; Treasurer—S. Boyd Carrigan.

The Bench Show Committee includes the officers and Mitchell Harrison, James W. Paul, Jr., John W. Geary, John C. Groome, Francis Edward Bond, Clarence B. Lewis, Henry Jarratt, Isaac W. Kimble, Edward D. Toland, W. Keith, George H. Packard, and Robert Toland.

Entries for the show will close a fortnight previous to the opening date.

CYCLE RACING AT VAILSBURG.

Floyd McFarland Wins the "Steve and I." Five-Mile Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The regular Sunday racing of professional and amateur cyclers on the Vailsburg board track was witnessed to-day by a crowd of 2,000 spectators. Features on the card were the Priscilla quarter-mile professional handicap, and a mile multi-cycle handicap for amateurs.

King, a local favorite, rode a pretty half-mile exhibition, holding his pacemakers well, and had the track been in better condition, his friends declare that he would have broken the track record.

In the "Steve and I" five-mile professional handicap Floyd McFarland landed over the line first after a struggle of the hair-raising order.

The first part of the race was more or less a loaf, according to the manner of wily professionals, but beginning with the last few laps, the fun began in earnest. McFarland proved the best stayer, and possessed with the greatest amount of speed at the end, and won among the cheers of the spectators.

After a chase of over five miles, Jasper and Higgins caught up with their opponents in the unlimited tandem pursuit race, covering the distance in 12:25 1-5. The summaries:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by Ray Mellett. Time—0:33.

Half Mile Paced, Exhibition.—John King. Time—0:53 1-5.

Priscilla Quarter Mile, Professional.—Won by J. A. Fisher. Time—0:30 1-5.

J. W. Poinier Handicap, Half Mile, Amateur.—Won by A. W. Ross. Time—1:03 1-5.

"Steve and I" Handicap, Five Mile, Professional.—Won by Floyd McFarland. Time—11:27.

Two-Mile Multicycle Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Big Four," (quad.) Time—4:15 2-5.

Unlimited Tandem Pursuit Match Race.—Won by Jasper and Higgins. Time—12:25 1-5. Distance ridden, 5 1-6 miles.

Envoys to the Commercial Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The National Export Exposition Association announces that two more Governments, Peru and Guatemala, have appointed official envoys to the International Commercial Congress, which will assemble in this city on Oct. 10. This makes a total of thirty-two countries which have officially taken cognizance of the congress.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Many Oarsmen on the River Testing Their Speed.

PREPARING FOR THE REGATTA

Various Crews That Are to Compete on Labor Day Getting Ready for the Contests.

Harlem River oarsmen and especially those who are in training for the Middle States regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia next Monday, turned out in full force yesterday and put in a hard day's work with their sweeps and sculls. The weather was ideal for training, and what little wind there was scarcely ruffled the water, so that everything combined to bring out the best speed of the crews and show what defects there were in their form.

Many speed trials were rowed over the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course, and in several instances remarkably fast time was made. Hundreds of people gathered on the Madison Avenue and McComb's Dam Bridges to witness these trials, and much enthusiasm was evinced when a lively brush took place between evenly matched crews. One crew that attracted considerable attention was that in the Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared shell, which is being trained by Davy Roach, the old professional, who had so much success with the New York Athletic Club's crews. Roach occupied the coxswain's seat, and took the men over the course several times, both morning and afternoon, putting the boat through the water at a clip that passed everything that came along. The men rowed the cedar boat built by Clasper of England, and it was stated on good authority at the clubhouse that, during one of the first spins of the morning, the crew had covered the regular mile course in 5:13. This is remarkably fast time, and equals that made by the Columbia University freshmen crew in the first heat of the junior eight-oared shell event of the Harlem regatta last Decoration Day. In this same heat the Harvard eight covered the couse in 5:17, being only half a boat-length behind Columbia. If the Harlem eight can cover the Schuylkill River course in this time, its chances of winning are very good.

The crew is composed of Lawrence, bow; Jordan, No. 2; Grode, No. 3; Fitzpatrick, No. 4; Burkhart, No. 5; Schultz, No. 6; Honenbacher, No. 7; Lloyd, stroke, and Scannell, coxswain.

Another crew that made an excellent showing on the course yesterday, both in time and form, was that of the Nassau Boat Club's junior double gig, composed of Jesse and Harry Powers.

Several members of the Regatta Committee of the Middle States Regatta Association, which is composed of John Rodgers of the Flushing Boat Club, J. D. Mahr, Metropolitan Boat Club; J. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Boat Club; Capt. David Brown, Atalanta Boat Club; Capt. Donnelly, Staten Island Boat Club; R. F. Milligan, Pennsylvania Barge Club; W. Vandevere, Passaic Boat Club, and Albert Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club, visited the boat houses along the Harlem yesterday in the interests of the regatta, and announced that all entries bearing the postmark of Aug. 28 would be accepted. This is an extension of several days over the usual time for closing the entries.

Several parties were made up yesterday at the clubs for the purpose of attending the regatta, and it is expected that a delegation of at least 100 oarsmen, outside of the crews, will start for Philadelphia next Saturday morning.

There was plenty of activity at the Nassau Boat Club's three houses, and the majority of the club's boats were in use throughout the day. During the morning the eight-oared barge was launched and manned by the following crew: McCradden, bow; Cool, No. 2; Toop, No. 3; Bacon, No. 4; Cleaver, No. 5; Osenkop, No. 6; Mackey, No. 7; De La Veigne, stroke, and Welman, coxswain. They made a trip to Willets Point on Long Island Sound, where a swim and a dinner were enjoyed. The majority of the clubs had barge parties at College Point, and during the afternoon several games of baseball were played between the various crews.

MOVES TORPEDOES BY LIGHT.

Axel Orling's Invention, Which Directs the Terrible War Missiles with Powerful X Rays.

A young Swede, Axel Orling, has invented a device which he thinks will put an end to war on the seas by making the destruction of war vessels a simple and easy task. The device is described and illustrated in Peterson's Magazine for July in an article by R. H. Mere. He says:

"Mr. Orling has discovered a new way of transmitting motor power, not, however, by sending electric waves through the air, but—and this is more wonderful—by rays of light. And the new system enables torpedoes to be steered, although having no visible material connection with the steersman.

"A torpedo, to be governed by the new principles, is fitted with an apparatus to receive the light-rays sent out from the controlling station and to transform them so as to cause electrical induction, thus enabling the operator on ship or on shore to set the torpedo's rudders at any angle that he desires. Moreover, the rays give the operator absolute control over the detonating pistol, so that the torpedo shall explode only when the operator decides that the psychological moment has arrived.

"The torpedo can be controlled as long as it can be seen—that is to say, when the operator is on the shore its range is the horizon some five or six miles distant; when the operator, by ascending to an altitude, can command a twenty-mile view—twenty miles is the torpedo's range.

"With the new appliance, any number of torpedoes may be started, controlled, and exploded at will, so that an operator, with a whole regiment of torpedoes at his command, may marshal them as he desires, and manoeuvre them through any complicated evolution."

The rays of light used by Orling are described by him as "an entirely new, powerful, and penetrative form of X rays." Of experiments conducted in Sweden before the Crown Prince and the Minister of War Orling says:

"By command of the King, torpedo boats were placed at my disposal, and I carried out a large number of experiments on the Swedish rivers. The torpedoes were sent out for a distance of two and a half miles—the longest distance available—and I then made them do whatever I wished—go forward or backward, go in a curve or in a direct line, turn to the right or to the left, and sink or rise as I might require; all this, of course, without any material connection between myself and my torpedoes."

The inventor thinks that his device "will make it possible to dispense with all existing harbor defenses." He has converted a number of persons to his faith in the invention, and experiments are being conducted in Sweden and in England.

LAKE ERIE STEAMER BURNED.

Canadian Boat Sir S. H. Tilley Destroyed—Passengers Escape.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The steamer which burned off Fairport last night was the Sir S. H. Tilley, a Canadian vessel of 750 net tons. The fire started in the engine room and it spread so rapidly that the engineer did not have time to shut off steam. The crew and passengers, about twenty in number, had difficulty in escaping.

All the members of the crew except two, three women passengers, and the cook were placed in the lifeboat and rowed to the steamer's consort. Two members of the crew remained on board the burning vessel, and after lashing the wheel they escaped, one of them on a hatch cover and the other with a life preserver. They were both picked up.

The wheel being lashed, the steamer continued to run in a circle for about an hour, when the machinery stopped. The fire continued burning until early in the morning, the tugs and life saving crew remaining in the vicinity. The wreck was finally towed to Fairport Harbor.

The Tilley is almost a total loss and was valued at $60,000. She carried no cargo.

New Montclair School Dedicated.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 27.—The new parochial school building of the Church of the Immaculate Conception here was dedicated to-day by Bishop Wigger. There was a large attendance at the ceremonies. The school, which includes within its walls meeting rooms for the church societies and a large hall and assembly room on the top floor, will cost, when fully completed, about $40,000.

SHAMROCK'S CREW HAS A REST

No Work Done Aboard the Yacht Yesterday—Britishers Take a Sail Up the Hudson.

No work of any kind was done aboard the Shamrock yesterday. All except four of her crew went on a sight-seeing tour up the Hudson in the tug James A. Lawrence, which is one of the boats hired by Sir Thomas Lipton.

From early morning until sunset crowds of men, women, and children were gathered on the piers adjoining that to which the British yacht was moored, and all sorts of comments were made on her appearance. No one was allowed to walk on the pier alongside of which the Shamrock lay, and the watchmen hired by Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, were kept busy denying permission for a closer inspection of the challenger. Among those who were turned away were several who said they were members of yacht clubs.

A large number of rowboats, excursion tugs, steam launches, and small yachts, all of them well filled with persons anxious to see the British yacht, entered Erie Basin and went as near as they could to her. Two of the crew were aboard the Shamrock to keep at a proper distance the sightseers. Many of the rowboats went close to the Shamrock, and their occupants touched her with their hands.

Mr. Barrie expects to go to Boston to-day or to-morrow to look after the Plymouth, which is to be the official tender of the Shamrock during her races. This tender is expected here about Sept. 6. Messrs. Fife and Ratsey, and a British amateur yachtsman, named Connell, are to be regularly quartered aboard her. It was said yesterday that the Shamrock might be gotten in deep water by Wednesday or Thursday.

A new pair of jackyard topsail spars, it is said, have recently been finished at Fairlie for the British yacht. They are longer than usual, and the yard measures seven or eight feet more than that used by the Shamrock in her own races in British waters. These spars will set a longer topsail, and will add to the speed of the yacht down wind.

The steam launch of the Erin made several trips from off Tompkinsville to Erie Basin yesterday, carrying friends of the British visitors to look at the challenger.

LIPTON GREETED AT QUEENSTOWN.

Says He Is Entirely Satisfied with Arrangements for Races.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 27.—A throng of friends boarded the Cunard liner Campania, from Liverpool for New York, on her arrival here to-day to welcome and bid farewell to Sir Thomas Lipton. The owner of the America's Cup challenger expressed entire satisfaction with the arrangements of the committee of the New York Yacht Club.

"If the Shamrock wins the cup," he said, "royal Cork will be the first place on this side where I shall exhibit it."

Sir Thomas received the heartiest kind of an Irish send-off from the deck of the tender, as the Campania sailed.

WILLIAMSBURG YACHT RACES.

Innocent Beats Pastime at the Annual Women's Regatta.

The annual women's regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was held off the clubhouse at North Beach yesterday.

The first signal gun for the start of the race was fired at 3:30. There was a fine northeast wind blowing at this time which permitted the use of balloon jibs on the larger craft. The breeze continued throughout the race and good time was made.

The greatest interest was centred in the race between Pastime and Innocent. For more than five years Pastime, the boat of ex-Commodore J. Schuessele was unbeaten. This year Innocent was built to beat her by James Rawlinson. Yesterday was the first time the boats met and Innocent, after sailing a fine race, lowered the colors of Pastime. The summary:

CLASS A.—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 35 FEET.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Portia, Brush and Fennel	5:06:47	1:21:47
Gypsia, McAlliste and McKillop.	Did not finish.	

CLASS B.—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 30 FEET.

Kelpie, F. W. Smedley	4:57:00	1:12:00

CLASS C.—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 25 FEET.

Rosa, R. Perino	5:03:00	1:18:00
Olympia, O. Read	5:24:10	1:39:00

CLASS E.—OPEN SLOOPS.

Lady, P. Hamburger	5:06:40	1:11:04
Flushing, C. Hartman	Did not finish.	

CLASS F.—CABIN CATS OVER 25 FEET.

Cupid, T. Airey	Did not finish.
Ripple, W. C. Hunt	Did not finish.

CLASS H.—OPEN CATBOATS.

Marguerite, J. S. Poole	5:33:51	1:28:51

The winners were Portia, Kelpie, Rosa, Innocent, and Marguerite.

THE VAQUERO III. WINS A CUP.

Outsails the Carolina in the Final for the Stillman Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—The last of the races for the cup offered by James A. Stillman, for the thirty-footers, which were sailed in pairs, and which had narrowed down to the Carolina and Vaquero III., was sailed off this afternoon. The wind was strong from the southeast. The course was from Castle Hill Buoy to and around Beaver Tail Buoy, to and around Seal Rock Buoy twice over. The Vaquero III. was sailed by her owner, Herman B. Duryea, while the Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones, was sailed by Capt. Seaman.

The race was followed by the steam yacht Narada, on board of which was a party of spectators, including the owners of the thirty-footer fleet. The start was made at 3:23 o'clock, and the Vaquero III. beat the Carolina by 2 minutes and 38 seconds.

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TO RENT—Medium-sized stable, well located, in good condition; rent $700. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty Street.

REAL ESTATE.

[From Eve. Post, Aug. 24, 1899.]

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* * * * * * * * *

"A final decision in favor of the plaintiff would involve all the successive purchasers in litigation, inasmuch as each would seek recovery from the party from whom he had purchased. When the summons and complaint were served yesterday on the company, it was remarked by one of its officers that the company would fall back for indemnity upon the title-guarantee company of this city which examined the title before purchase and guaranteed it."

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223,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK: Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drenmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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SHOW THEM THE PRISON DOOR.

If ABRAM S. HEWITT or WILLIAM R. GRACE were Mayor of New York we may be very sure that the Ramapo Water Company would never have got so near to the City Treasury as it now stands without some expression of opinion and policy from the head of the Municipal Government. Hasn't Mayor VAN WYCK made up his mind? Or has he received his orders from the controlling power?

On either or any theory his silence is discreditable for him and alarming for the city. If he hasn't yet seen enough to convince him that the Ramapo contract is both improvident and corrupt then he is a dangerously incompetent man for the high office he holds. If he keeps his mouth shut because CROKER bids him keep it shut that fact is sufficient evidence that CROKER is in the job, and if that is the case we can assure Controller COLER and the honest people of New York that they will have need of all their fighting powers to prevent the consummation of the job. RICHARD CROKER is no longer in politics. He is in "business." An insatiable thirst for money has seized upon him, and he will be deterred neither by exposure nor public odium. Nothing short of the actual, visible peril of Sing Sing and the stripes will make that determined man abandon the Ramapo job if he is really in it.

It will probably come to that with all of them. The exposure has gone far enough already to make the execution of this contract an impeachable offense for every city officer concerned in it. DUTCHER'S refusal to give the Controller the information he seeks about the Ramapo Water Company confirms the public belief that the concern is merely a capitalized "pull." No city officer who was not either a fool or a corrupt scoundrel would enter into a contract with such a vague and speculative concern. Commissioner DALTON'S report, showing that a nine months' supply of water was allowed to run to waste in the first five months of this year explodes and destroys utterly the assumption that the city needs Ramapo water or water from anywhere save from its own sources of supply, which, with additional storage facilities, are proved to be ample.

So we have upon the one side a paper company of disreputable antecedents and suspicious composition, apparently impotent to do what it contracts to do; and upon the other the city already equipped with a water-supply system more than doubly adequate to its full needs about to make a contract with this company for 200,000,000 additional daily supply at $5,000,000 a year for forty years.

The boldest brigand in the world would hesitate to put his head into that noose. The Ramapo contract has impeachment and indictment written between every line. A city officer's signature approving or executing that criminal instrument or his vote recorded in the affirmative on the resolution of approval would incriminate him, and in view of the exposure of bribery and corruption that is sure to follow, even the excuse of ignorance might not suffice to clear him on his trial.

Show them the prison door—open. That is the way to stop this job.

IS IT AN EXPERIMENT?

The recent outbreak of one of the Administration organs against the movement for adequate currency legislation at the next session of Congress may be an experiment. It may be an effort to ascertain how the East, which is supposed to be most interested in the currency question, will take a policy of inaction. Our merchants and financiers are pretty busy these days; they are looking confidently toward even busier times next year; if they can be made to think that action on the gold standard is not needed and will disturb their plans then the Republican leaders will "lay low" and get all they can out of the silver question when the Democrats shall have raised it. If, on the other hand, our business men see that the question, by adequate legislation next Winter, can be practically shut out of the campaign, then the leaders will take up the matter in earnest, do something about it, and claim, as they will deserve, the gratitude of the business community.

But interesting as this experiment is it will not be conclusive. It ignores the great West. It is no longer so true as it once was that the chief strength of sound finance lies in the East. On the contrary, the Middle West and the Northwest have a well-defined sound-money sentiment, and it is expressed and acted upon in these sections with greater firmness and energy and carried more vigorously to its logical results than is the case in the East. The force of the movement of the gold Democrats was most largely in these parts of the country, and that movement has much more directly influenced opinion in the Republican Party there than here. There are many signs that the policy of declaring that there is nothing to be done as to the gold standard will not be tolerated there, even by Republican politicians.

The argument of the advocates of action is simple and sound. It is substantially as follows: Under the laws as they now stand the maintenance of the parity between gold and silver, which is all that we have in the way of the gold standard, can only be secured by the payment of all obligations in gold when desired, and this depends on the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury under the guidance of the President. A Democratic President might direct payments in silver and the whole business of the country be plunged into confusion. If payment in gold be made imperative by law no such mischief could be done. It would require legislation, and with the Senate securely Republican as it is, for at least four years to come, legislation could not be had.

The high expediency of this action is not to be questioned. The immediate effect on the fortunes of the Republican Party is another matter. In the East statesmen like Mr. PLATT and writers like those of his most authoritative mouthpiece in the press appear to think that the silver issue should be kept for use next year. Other and, we think, broader and wiser minds hold that the Republican Party would gain more by definite action, would knit to itself the great body of well-informed business men, and would secure easy supremacy for at least one more term, probably for a longer period. When Congress meets we shall know which view really is the stronger.

THE REAL ISSUE IN RENNES.

After the Freystaetter-Mercier-Maurel incident of Saturday, people outside of France are doubtless of the opinion that the court-martial can hardly have the effrontery to put all rules of justice, even of decency, aside and reconvict the prisoner. Yet, we must remember that the law of evidence is unknown in French trial courts.

To be sure, Capt. FREYSTAETTER strongly confirmed the opinion of many that MERCIER and MAUREL were perjurers, but what was considered of vast importance was his confirmation of the charge that the 1894 conviction was a deliberate and gross illegality. In a day or two Commandant HARTMANN, an expert artillerist, will prove in the most absolute manner possible that Capt. DREYFUS not only did not write the bordereau, but that he could not have been its author. And the opinion that foreigners have to-day will then receive new stimulation. Possibly, as far as the Judges themselves are concerned, people may be right in assuming that they view the prisoner with more favorable eyes.

Paradoxical as it may seem, little has been said since the sitting of Monday, Aug. 7, that has had any bearing upon the real question before the court. Of course, it is gratifying to those persons who have contended almost from the beginning that DREYFUS was not only innocent but had been illegally convicted to see the criminals of the General Staff ruthlessly exposed and humiliated in the face of the world by the dignified and truthful testimony of certain witnesses. But all this can have no bearing on the ultimate result. The truth is, that since the close of the first sitting the proceedings at Rennes have gone hopelessly afar from the issue upon which a legal verdict can be rendered.

It is high time that Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues, if they did not make up their minds on Aug. 7 for an acquittal, should read again the decision of the Cour de Cassation to which the court-martial owes its being.

The Supreme Court of Appeal of France set before the Judges in Rennes a specific issue: Did DREYFUS communicate to a foreign agent or Government the documents mentioned in the bordereau? This issue was made possible through the establishment of the facts that ESTERHAZY wrote the bordereau and that the conviction of 1894 was illegal. It is these facts which at this moment seem to be questioned by the Rennes Judges and witnesses.

The function of this court that deals with questions of law we are not called upon to consider, but no one can read the former decisions of this court on questions of fact without being impressed that the judgments have been rendered in strict conformity with evidence as the trial courts of England and America know it. It has been the character of these judgments that has for generations removed half the sting of the obsolete criminal procedure that obtains in the trial courts.

In the present instance it is not conceivable that the Supreme Court of Appeal will permit any verdict to stand that shall not be based upon its own judgment. It may therefore safely be said that if, carried away by devotion to their criminal chiefs and by the pernicious esprit militaire that has demoralized all France, the Judges in Rennes shall return a verdict of guilty, the Supreme Court will instantly set it aside. In that case it may order DREYFUS before a new court-martial or it may for now perfectly obvious reasons simply declare the prisoner to be innocent and thus put an end to the cause célèbre that has disgraced France and her army for five years. In either case the prisoner cannot but receive justice—in the end.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BLUSTER.

We do not believe that the tone of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S talk on the Transvaal affair gives much satisfaction to self-respecting Englishmen.

The facts are not, probably, very different from his presentation of them. There is plenty of ground for deep dissatisfaction with many things in the Transvaal, and no one doubts that the Boer President has acted in a most exasperating manner, or that it will become necessary for England, sooner or later, to compel respect for her rights, though we do not think that this will involve the shedding of blood. But surely it must be a sore trial for Englishmen of intelligence and character to have their spokesman indulge in such obvious and ill-bred bluster in discussing the unfortunate affair.

It must be especially trying to Lord SALISBURY, who has beyond all statesmen of his race the gift of forcible understatement, and who never forgets the demands of dignity, dealing with a small power with a greater show of consideration than with a large one. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, if he does not "fall to cursing" has a most disagreeable tendency to "unpack his heart with words."

THE ADVANCE IN STRUCTURAL STEEL.

The advance of $5 per ton in the price of structural steel that was agreed on at the conference of the principal producers in this city last week seems to be entirely justified by the cost of the raw material. Both iron and fuel have increased in price beyond the ratio of increase determined on, and other iron and steel products are as a rule higher in proportion. The action of the steel masters is generally regarded as conservative.

The incident is significant as indicating the steady growth of activity in substantial lines of business. It is a response to a legitimate demand, and in a direction where mere speculation has about as little influence as in any. Building is certainly often very speculative, as the annals of New York show only too plainly. But it is a form of enterprise that is pretty readily checked by a rapid rise in the prices of materials. Its profits are measured in the long run by rents, and when an addition is made to the cost the effect on the annual revenue has to be counted on. Risks that could be taken with safety in the production of an article for immediate sale, while prices ranged high, will give a builder pause. If the advance in steel and in other materials shall continue there is sure to follow a check to building operations. But building, though it feels the influence of prosperity more slowly than some other forms of business, is sure to feel it, and at present there is no sign that it has been unduly stimulated, if, indeed, it is not still lagging.

MR. DUTCHER'S PLEADING.

Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER is a gentleman of advanced years, who, after a rather checkered and troubled experience of politics, has for a long time been little seen or known in public affairs until the fight against the Ramapo project brought him into prominence, he being the latest President of the company, which seems richer in officers than in anything else except "pull." As Mr. DUTCHER is also the President of a financial institution of excellent standing he might have been expected to answer Mr. COLER'S request for information as to the financial resources of the Ramapo Company with some degree of precision. He prefers to decline answering that request at all and to indulge in an essay on the needs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn as to a new water supply and the capacity of the Ramapo Company to provide it as soon as a rich contract is signed.

It may be said that with an assured market for $5,000,000 of water annually for forty years, and with the various privileges said to be enjoyed by this company as to electric force and light, the company can secure all the capital it requires. Nevertheless, the inquiry of the Controller was a proper one, and it is fair to infer that Mr. DUTCHER would have made a reply to it if he had been in a position to make a satisfactory one. He felt it to be his duty to his company to screen its nakedness as far as he could. Unfortunately for him and his company, the course he was forced to take does not have that effect. It leaves the public to the inevitable conclusion that the financial strength of the company depends entirely on its political strength. Mr. DUTCHER is no novice in such matters. He knows as well as any one what is the source of political strength in matters affecting expenditure and how it is made available. We do not believe that he is personally proud of the position in which he and his company find themselves or that he regards as at all satisfactory the line of argument that he addresses to the Controller.

If he were at the head of a great industrial corporation and received a proposition to provide a vast amount of supplies, he would hardly be content to infer the responsibility of the bidder from the great profits sure to be made from the contract. We can imagine the smile that would spread over his genial and canny countenance at the suggestion that so old and experienced a bird as he should enter with his eyes open the meshes of a net so plainly spread in his sight. And he must not be disappointed if Mr. COLER, who also has his share of the shrewdness that is common among the business men and politicians of Brooklyn, declines to be easily snared. Whatever Mr. DUTCHER has succeeded in showing he has not shown that the Ramapo Company is a solid corporation financially such as the city can deal with safely. He has, on the contrary, expressly refused to enter on the discussion of that question. He could have taken no course more damaging to the preposterous claims of the company.

A QUESTION OF CLOTHES.

Some humorous suggestion may lurk, for the self-satisfied inhabitant of the effete East, in a clever advertisement of their wares by a firm of "men's outfitters" in a far Western city. It seems a very few years ago that either a popular fallacy or a justifiable belief was extant on this part of the Atlantic Coast that you could always tell a Westerner in town by his clothes. The broad-brimmed felt hat, the sack coat of velvet or some cheaper equivalent, the frock of shiny broadcloth buttoned at the waist and flaring open at the supposedly brawny chest, these were regarded as his sartorial attributes, rightly or wrongly. Yet there need not be amazement in the mind of one who by chance encounters this far Western "ad" if he has had an eye to the signs of the times, or amusement either, but rather joy, if he is sober-minded enough to take heed of the relationship of clothes to character and the welfare of the State.

These merchants issue monthly, for the benefit of such customers as they have, and the allurement of others, a schedule of dress, wherein they set forth explicitly the garments to be worn by the well-dressed man at all hours of the day and at all functions. Such suggestion of humor as may lurk in this must be found in the fact that the list or schedule in question would exactly serve its purpose in New York, Boston, London, Vienna, or any other city whose "well-dressed" men are habitually and actually well dressed and not more or less picturesque guys. And the philosophical mind will find rare comfort in this. Bear in mind that this schedule is not a reformer's tract or a philanthropist's amiable but hopeless experiment. It is a "live" business men's advertisement, and is used because it suits the trade. "Live" business men are not ahead of the public taste, but exactly in touch with it.

We do not infer, of course, that every enlightened man in the town where these clothiers ply their trade dresses exactly according to their schedule. Every enlightened Londoner does not dress exactly like the Prince of WALES or his mother's distinguished subject, Mr. W. W. ASTOR. But we do infer that prevailing taste in the matter of dress in that and other remote towns of our wide West is much like the taste in that matter in all the great capitals, and that that fact is reassuring.

Good taste in dress counts for much. Men of genius frequently lack it—and perhaps Dr. NORDAU can tell why—but in the multitude the men of genius do not count for much. We are of the opinion that it was a happy hour for this land when its "best citizens" ceased to regard the evening dress coat as a fitting garment for day weddings, garden parties, and funerals, and discarded the white high hat and the butterfly neckbow mounted on cardboard. A well and suitably dressed nation, discarding as one man the low-crowned hat with the full-skirted coat, is sure to be a sane nation, tending always to order, decency, and the spread of enlightenment, and we make bold to read scant hope for Bryanism and all the other wild follies and "isms" that are mooted in this hour in the well-considered advertisement of these Western clothiers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

—It is often said that if a man earns enough on which to live comfortably by himself he is earning enough on which to marry. This statement, we believe, is most frequently made by women, while the wary man is in the habit of treating it with a doubt, which, though he knows it not, is but the promise of a larger faith to come. Nevertheless the average man is averse to marrying till he can see, or thinks he can see, his way clearly to the support of a wife, and it is not easy to persuade him that one and one make one. But his most formidable difficulty is to decide when he has reached the point at which the line between enough for one and enough for two has been passed. How narrow is the margin which exists between these two amounts has at last been clearly illustrated by the action of some fifty couples from Chicago who were married at one fell swoop the other day. The occasion of this general nuptial feast was the announcement of a religious body which was holding a festival that all who applied would be married free of cost. Here were half a hundred eager couples waiting for some indefinable increase in their possessions to make it possible for them to marry, and lo! the mere gift of the marriage fee bridged the gulf. The line between enough and not enough is well named, for a line is that which has length and breadth, but no thickness.

—It is strange that a certain class of persons, who need not be described, cannot rid itself of the temptation to hurl the terrible epithet "dude" at well-dressed and well-mannered people with whom they chance to come into contact. The term "dude" has been used by some pretty respectable persons to designate a creature who seemed to live for the sake of his clothes alone, but this is a very different sort of human from the young gentleman of good standing, who wears fine raiment as if it were the integument provided by nature, and who comports himself as to the manner born. When an ignorant and robustious fellow, to whom good manner is even more repugnant than good garb, takes it upon himself to cry "dude" at the least of these, he forgets that most college football players and athletes are of this class, and that it is not wise to hurl irritating remarks at them. One fellow discovered this the other day in the Astor House, when the so-called "dude" gave him a sound whipping for his offensiveness. Perhaps he may know better the next time, but there is room for doubt of his ability to deduce a general truth from any experience.

—What a tired word "quite" must be! If it is not, it is because it has a remarkably strong constitution. The tendency to overwork this word by using it in places where it does not belong is a growing one, and it is for that reason that we raise the humble voice of our protest against it. It would hardly be possible to invent anything in the shape of bad English much more reprehensible than such expressions as "quite a few" and "quite a little." Curiously enough no one says "quite a much," but that would be just as good English as "quite a little." Many years ago RICHARD GRANT WHITE, who had excellent ideas about propriety and precision in the use of words, wrote this: "Quite means completely, entirely, in a finished manner. It is from the French quitté, discharged, and is akin to quits, the word used by players of games to mean that they are even with each other. Therefore the common phrase, miscalled an Americanism, 'quite a number,' is unjustifiable. A cup or a theatre may be quite full; and there may be quite a pint in the cup, or quite a thousand people in the theatre, and neither may be quite full. But 'number' is indefinite in its signification, and therefore cannot be properly qualified by quite. Yet THOMAS HUGHES, whom we all think of as Tom Brown, in his letter about the Oxford and Harvard boat race, spoke of 'quite a number of young Americans.'" With this sly poke at our transatlantic brethren, who are fond of accusing us of introducing most of the prevailing misuses of their Queen's English, Mr. WHITE pretty clearly indicated the limitations of the word "quite." It is desirable that this little word be employed only to say what it means, lest it be overcome and faint from too much popularity.

—Calling in the aid of the police to prevent people from taking such action as they deem necessary because they think the end of the world is at hand is hardly likely to accomplish much. Yet the merchants in the southern part of Russia have done this in order to check the flight of their employés, who believe that the last day is at hand. Nothing in the way of ignorant terror seems to be more unreasoning than the fear of the end of the world. The teachings of science in this matter are unfortunately a sealed book to the ignorant, and the teachings of religion do not seem to carry much conviction. Science teaches us that the end of the world will come about through natural causes, whose ultimate outcome is at present very remote, while the Bible predicts the appearance of certain signs and wonders which have not yet been detected. The truth, however, is that the end of each person's life is the end of the world for him, and as that is a thing which each of us faces every day, there is no reason for exceptional terror in the thought that the end of all may be to-morrow or the next day. He who is prepared to meet his own end need not be troubled about the end of the world.

—The story that a certain body of workingmen is preparing to take advantage of the demand for its services, created by the forthcoming Dewey celebration, to strike is one that can cause nothing but amazement in the reflective mind. Only the worst possible judgment, or an entire lack of that commendable quality, could induce men to strike on such an occasion. Half the hope of success in any strike must rest on the creation of a favorable public sentiment. At the time of the Dewey celebration the people of this city will be enthusiastically absorbed in the success of the festival. If any body of men interferes in any way with its success by going on strike, there will be an outburst of public indignation which will cover the strike with confusion and cause its ultimate failure.

—That the human race in this part of the world is not without its fair share of heroism is demonstrated by the numerous rescues of persons in danger of drowning. That some of the boldest of these rescues have been the work of women is an evidence that strength and bravery are not the especial properties of the male sex. It is impossible to measure the amount and quality of the courage required to go to the assistance of a person struggling in the water. It may be said, however, that the better the swimmer, and the more experienced, the more courage is required. No one knows so well as the experienced swimmer the quickness with which one may be overcome in the water. And no one else knows so well the difficulty, the almost hopeless hazard, of the task of saving one who is drowning. The best evidence of this is the familiar fact that when any one goes to the aid of a drowning person he is almost always in need of help himself before the rescue is accomplished. But if any reader of this paper has doubts of the difficulty of the task, let him experiment with some person who will counterfeit the helplessness of a drowning person. He need not struggle nor attempt to climb out of the water upon the back of his pretended rescuer. Let him just lie helpless in the water. After you have tried to get such a person to the shore, especially in surf, you will come to the conclusion that the act of rescuing a drowning person is one of the bravest deeds that can be done.

GENERAL NOTES.

The estate of the late Prof. Samuel Harris of Yale University is valued at $45,636, all in personal property. The heirs are his widow and some nephews residing in Massachusetts.

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A benefit matinée given in San Francisco by the theatrical managers for the fund to defray the expenses of welcoming the California soldiers returning from the Philippines netted $12,000.

* * *

California is to have a new Governor's mansion of granite and brick in Capitol Park, Sacramento, and the cost is now estimated at $50,000. It is to be two stories in height, with attic and basement, and will cover a ground area of 74 by 98 feet.

* * *

It is related of the late Hon. Charles Endicott, Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, who died suddenly a few days ago, that he had never taken a vacation in the past twenty-five years, as there was no other person to whom the simple act of signing a document in the Commissioner's absence could be assigned.

* * *

The Wisconsin State Historical Society is to hold a three days' convention in Green Bay, beginning Sept. 5. Green Bay is the oldest town in the State. During the meeting a monument will be unveiled at De Pere on the site of the old chapel of the Jesuit mission of St. Francis Xavier, Bishop Messmer making the chief address.

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In compliance with the wishes of Jefferson Jones, a mill man of Allegheny, Penn., as expressed in his will, the ashes of his cremated body were taken at night by his widow and the pallbearers to a bridge over the Ohio River and scattered to the winds. He was an agnostic, but at the request of his wife religious services were held at his home after the cremation of his body.

* * *

The citizens' committee having charge of the fund for the reception of the California soldiers from the Philippines returned to the Market Street Railway Company its donation of $250, considering the amount out of all proportion to the contributions made by other citizens and corporations who would receive little or no benefit from the crowds of visitors expected to be drawn there by the celebration. The company practically controls the entire street railway system of San Francisco.

* * *

"Long John" Wentworth of Chicago, who was a native of New Hampshire, collected during his lifetime two complete sets of The New Hampshire Register from 1767 to 1885. The first he offered to the New Hampshire State Library, but it was rejected contemptuously by some unappreciative person, who said the State library was not a receptacle for old almanacs. Mr. Wentworth then gave the set to the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, which gladly received it. The second set has just been presented to the Newberry Library, Chicago, with other valuable books, by Moses J. Wentworth, nephew of the late Congressman and Mayor.

ALL THE HEROES IN THE PARADE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not acquainted with the intended scope of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey, and it may be that the suggestion I herein make is one that has already received their consideration. If it has not, I beg to commend it through the influential columns of THE TIMES. There has been o opportunity for the citizen of this city and the thousands from elsewhere who will be here to welcome the hero of Manila, (and it is not likely there will ever be any other,) to see and greet the men who commanded the ships engaged in the fight off Santiago on the 3d of July, 1898, the results of which were, if possible, much more influential in terminating the war than the engagement at Manila. It is true that last Autumn the returning fleet received a superb reception in the harbor of this city, but the men whom all wanted to see then and want to see now were not discernible.

While the coming reception is for Dewey, who deserves it and more, and nothing can detract from his position as the one to whom it is given, the presence, in some part of the escorting columns, of Rear Admirals Schley and Sampson and the Captains of the ships engaged in the Santiago fight could not be considered out of place, nor could it lessen the hearty and sincere enthusiasm with which Dewey will be met as he passes through the multitudes that will line the route he traverses. Knowing Admiral Dewey as I do, and as I have for many years past, I am quite sure that this recognition of his brother officers will not only not cause him any dissatisfaction, but, on the contrary, receive from his wholesouled nature a hearty commendation.

That these officers, who have all shed such lustre upon our Nation and its naval force, should have such an opportunity of being seen by the people, to whom their names became as household words, none, I think, will deny, and even if done in the shadow of the great Admiral, the result will sustain the generous remark of Rear Admiral Schley as the Spaniards succumbed: "There is glory enough for all."

A CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

CHEAP SHORE HOTELS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your well-timed editorial on seaside country resorts calls my attention to another very peculiar condition, which is open to vast improvement. I refer to accommodations along the seashore (within an hour's reach) for the great majority of people in very moderate circumstances. It seems that there is a vast field for enterprising capitalists in this direction. So far every large hotel built on Long Island or on the Jersey coast is evidently intended for people of means and a goodly income.

Now, why is it that large, well-built hotels are not expressly built to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of families, couples, and individuals of limited income—people who want board at $6, $7, or $8 per week? New York City in midsummer would be entirely depopulated and deserted if this great class of our people were able to secure proper rooms and board at such figures. While this city has any number of hotels offering such accommodations the whole year around at such moderate figures, the near-by resorts practically offer nothing but small, miserable boarding houses, with pigeon-hole rooms and poor, dyspepsia-breeding table board. Again, why should the catering to this immense number of people—salesmen, bookkeepers, mechanics, cashiers, storekeepers, &c.—be left to the tender mercies of boarding-hash dispensers, whose aim it is to make money enough in two months to last them for the entire year?

There is no doubt that a hotel, accommodating a thousand people at $8 per week, and offering plain, substantial meals and decent beds, would pay better than any of the present high-priced places, and would be sure of a full house from May to September. It would need to be of easy access and in a healthy location. MODERATE.

New York, Aug. 25, 1899.

THE HUNT BURYING GROUND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pain and regret in your issue of Aug. 14 that a street railway is projected through the Hunt burying ground at Hunt's Point. It is doubtless right that no mere sentimental reasons should seriously inconvenience the growth of a city, but I am unable to see that Greater New York needs this ground, hence I plead that it be spared, and not mutilated of its beauty and picturesqueness.

The cemetery has been in use by the Hunt family since Thomas Hunt's patent in 1667. Here lie the remains of those who have borne their part in shaping the destinies of our country, some of the family having been conspicuous factors in the formative period preceding the Revolution, during that struggle, and since the achievement of independence of the States. With a level country road south of the burying ground, and a level meadow north of it, what necessity exists for cutting through the highest hill in the neighborhood? In its setting it reminds one of "Old Sarum," England, and it is as sacred to the descendants of the Colonial Hunts as is that historic mound to the Briton. It is a veritable "Mecca" to some of us, who have no other spot in the great State of our birth where we have the right of peaceful possession. The Mahommedan has done better, for a descendant of the Prophet is always the caretaker of his sacred places.

The older Hunts, in reserving this spot of ground for a permanent burying place, have done all they could, trusting to the customs, civilization, and better sentiment of the people for its perpetual protection. There exists no organized body, so far as I know, that could take the property in charge without the Department of Public Parks in Greater New York should assume control. My desire is to call the attention of those who reverence the memory of the old colonists and realize the debt we owe to these founders of our institutions. Shall those who gave to us our great country be grudged man's last and most pitiful possession—six feet of earth? Is it not fitting and right that this Colonial graveyard, a solitary picturesque hill set in a plain should remain a memorial of the past, untouched by modern progress? If for no other reason, will not this sacred spot be spared for the sake of Joseph Rodman Drake. America's youngest greatest poet? He sleeps in the old Hunt Cemetery with those who gave him tender care and sympathy in life and burial in death. Will not the people respect the feelings of a family who would leave undisturbed the poet's dust in the resting place he chose with the ashes of our dead?

BENJAMIN W. HUNT.

Eatonton, Ga., Aug. 22, 1899.

MANNERS OF THE CUBAN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to again use some of the valuable space in your paper so that I may be able to frame an answer to another of V. Vidal "correctives" in regard to the relative positions between the whites and blacks in the West Indies? V. Vidal's corrective statement, to which I took exception, was pointed at a Mr. H. Knight for some remarks he had made about the population in Cuba. In this "corrective" V. Vidal stated that evidently Mr. Knight did not know what he was talking about and consequently he, V. Vidal, concluded to correct Mr. Knight's views by citing a few facts with which he had neglected to acquaint himself.

The two main points on which V. Vidal builded his arguments were, first, that in Cuba the blacks were made to feel their inferiority and acknowledge the same; second, that in the United States the negroes are recognized as equals by the Caucasians, who consequently had to suffer. Believing this, from personal observation in both countries, to be wrong, I asked V. Vidal where, in the United States, the whites could be found that admitted the equality of the negro, and where, in Cuba, the blacks believed themselves inferior to the Caucasians. In answer I received, through to-day's TIMES, the advice to go to the Sixth Avenue elevated, where, keeping my eyes open, I may see some negro sitting while white women are standing. This, I admit, is a common occurrence, but I cannot take this to be an acknowledgment of the negro's equality to the whites—it only shows the black man possessing about the same degree of politeness as many of his white fellow-passengers do. In Cuba, on the other hand, V. Vidal could have delighted his sight with a view of white women, generally the wives of American officers, whom even the West Indian negro could recognize as such, standing, with blacks of both sexes sitting down comfortably, and filling the cars with the smoke from big black and terribly vile cigars. The evident discomfort caused to the white women by this habit did not induce the subjugated and retiring blacks to abandon it—it took an order from the Governor General to do so.

In regard to the relative obtrusiveness of the blacks in the United States or Cuba, I must admit that it seems less marked in Cuba, but this is only superficial. For ages the colored race in the West Indies have had great influence; they have acquired a degree of self-consciousness which gives their demeanor a certain dignity wholly lacking in United States negroes, who, like other people lacking education and its benefits, will overstep the bounds of propriety on acquiring suddenly concessions to which they have not been used. I am not making this statement to excuse or champion the United States negroes, but make it in support of Mr. H. Knight's views, expressing his belief that the United States Government will find it most difficult to deal with the race question in the West Indian islands, and that before anything is done in that direction it should be carefully studied. P. L.

New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

WEST INDIAN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of Tuesday last, signed V. Vidal, is very deserving of criticism. I, for certain reasons, will attempt to refute only the closing paragraph, which is as follows: "In no part of the West Indies would a negro dare retain his seat when the commonest white woman entered the conveyance."

Now, any one who is familiar with conditions in the West Indies must be aware of the fact that the negroes do not fear the whites. Respect them they certainly do, but when the Governor of a certain island has been compelled to flee by night in an open rowboat, and when in other islands the mere serving of a notice that a certain form of injustice would not be tolerated has been found effectual, tell me on whose side was fear shown? Does V. Vidal know that very few of the islands possess conveyances in which his negro could dare, &c., and also that the negro in the West Indies has no use for the common white women in any capacity, and that he looks upon them as so far beneath him that he deems it a disgrace to be seen in their company, considering them below his own women of their class? I make this assertion believing that Mr. Vidal's words "commonest white woman" admit of but one interpretation.

I cannot imagine how V. Vidal could write such glaring untruths, and only attribute his misconception of the West Indian to the fact that he may have spent a few hours in one of the islands and received a respect to which he was so unaccustomed that he attributed it to fear, and that during his sojourn he must have met "Old Santa Cruz" and some good "Old Jamaica"—that he must have been looking upon them or their kind too often and too long previous to writing you what you published on Tuesday last.

In conclusion, I would say to Mr. Vidal that the West Indian negro respects ladies of any nationality or color, and for him to expect the negro to get up in Sixth Avenue or other cars to give up a seat and very often receive, not thanks, but positive discomfort, is not fair and very un-American.

H. THOMAS.

New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

YELLOW FEVER AND ITS CAUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yellow fever is developed through breathing air charged with exhalations of poisonous gases, the product of fermentation. I hold that there is no absolute bacillus of yellow fever. To cure this malady prompt steps must be taken when symptoms appear.

To arrest and destroy the septic ferment going on within the human system, a specific which develops a ferment of marvelous antiseptic action within the patient's body is employed. On the other hand, if the Governments interested desire to protect the people against infection, the principle of Jenner's discovery must be applied. This is perfectly safe and absolutely harmless.

Men engaged in a certain occupation have never been known to contract the terrible fever of bubonic plague, the substance which protected them being extremely wholesome and easily procured—in fact, within the reach of every one. This malady attacks strong men quicker than women and children. Its symptoms are very numerous and not always the same. There is great indifference to recovery upon the part of a patient.

GEORGE BLACKMAN.

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1899.

The Definition of Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read THE TIMES daily, and pay particular attention to what is said there, or anywhere else, on the most important of all questions, the money question. It is more than shocking to read your editorial of today, and that of a few days since, regarding it, in connection with a sort of criticism on some of the other papers on the same subject. All betray a monumental ignorance on the subject that is truly lamentable and appalling. The definition of money, which no lexicographer seems to have given clearly, never seems to enter into the discusssion. When this is settled, intelligent disputation will be in order. Now just ask some one to define "money." Your columns could not be used for a better purpose. You will then find out the inconsistency of your arguments. Ask your readers to send their definitions of money. That there is such a thing, and a correct one, no one will attempt to deny. Our Legislative "Dogberries" are as ignorant as cattle on the matter. The question is up and uppermost, and will not be otherwise until it is disposed of beyond question, no matter whom it hits or whom it hurts.

GEORGE L. BURR.

New York, Aug. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Discreet Silence.

"I told Bunks a story and it didn't remind him of another."

"Perhaps he was afraid that if he told one it would remind you of another."—Chicago Record.

Their Opportunity.

"Children," said the mother mouse, "hurry up with those scraps of meat. Get that morsel of cheese to the nest as quick as you can and come back for more. Be lively, now. This is no time for play. The cat's away and we must work."—Chicago Tribune.

Distance Not Specified.

Swellguy—You say you'll guarantee this horse to trot in 2:40?

Horse Dealer—Yes, Sir.

Swellguy—You mean a mile in 2:40?

Horse Dealer—Well, I didn't name any distance, Sir, but he'll go as far as he can in 2:40.—Ohio State Journal.

A Plain Case.

"Do you believe Dreyfus is guilty?"

"Of course I do," answered the French army officer, fiercely.

"Guilty of what?"

"Guilty of trying to prove his innocence, of course. Anybody ought to be able to see that!"—Washington Star.

THE OLD MAN AND ME.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Jenny went an' married, Billy's moved away;
Dick has been in Texas fer many a weary day;
An' nothin' of the old times about the place we see,
They's only two—like shadders—the old man an' me.

He keeps the chimney corner, an' smokes his pipe an' sighs;
An' frequent I can see him bresh the tear drops from his eyes;
An' I say some word o' comfort, though I'm lonesome as can be,
Fer there's little in the worl' now fer the old man an' me.

Can't keep the children with us—they've got to drift away:
We've reaped a worl' o' roses—we've had our happy day;
An' now we're only shadders, an' soon we'll cease to see
The light that makes the shadders o' the old man an' me!

PRAISES AMERICAN GRIT

Lord Kitchener Speaks at the Opening of the Atbara Bridge.

ENGLAND'S LEADERSHIP GONE

Says Britain Cannot Maintain Her Position as the First Constructing Nation of the World.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.—In the course of his speech yesterday at the opening of the Atbara Bridge, which was constructed by a Philadelphia firm after competition with British firms for the contract, the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, said:

"The construction of this magnificent bridge, I think, may fairly be considered a record achievement. So far as the failure of the efforts to place the construction order in England is concerned, I think it demonstrates that the relations between capital and labor there are not sufficient to give confidence to the capitalist and to induce him to take the risk of establishing up-to-date workshops that would enable Great Britain to maintain her position as the first constructing nation of the world.

"But, as Englisnmen failed, I am delighted that our cousins across the Atlantic stepped in. This bridge is due to their energy, ability, and power to turn out works of magnitude in less time than anybody else. I congratulate the Americans on their success in the erection of a bridge in the heart of Africa. They have shown real grit far from home, in the hottest month of the year, and depending upon the labor of foreigners."

Morocco's Sultan Escapes Death.

MOROCCO, Aug. 27.—Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, had a narrow escape during a recent thunderstorm, when an electric bolt killed several people, including two Court ushers, who were standing within a few feet of his Majesty. The occasion was the birthday of the Prophet, and the Sultan was receiving tribal gifts in the quadrangle of the palace.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS SUE.

Want Officers to Pay Money Which Vanished from the Vaults.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The stockholders of the defunct American National Bank have commenced suit against Gus Kalb, cashier, and N. L. Michael, Vice President of the robbed bank to recover the amount claimed to have been stolen from it about a year ago, a little over $18,000, together with interest from Dec. 25, 1898.

On last Christmas morning the bank vault doors were found open and the money gone. The time lock was running, but the bolts had not been thrown. The affair was shrouded in the deepest mystery and experts from all over the country were here, but could not solve the mystery. The detectives gave it up and the suit is the result.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.

Angry Because Her Mother Chided Her for a Fault.

Columbina Legraffe, eighteen years old, living with her mother in Briggs Avenue, between Two Hundredth and Two Hundred and First Streets, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid in the woods at a point 200 feet east of the old aqueduct and 500 feet south of Moshulu Avenue.

The girl's body was found there after 6 o'clock by Policeman Brown of the High Bridge Station. The police made an investigation and learned from the girl's mother that Columbina had left home in the morning in an angry mood because her mother had found fault with her over some trifle. The young woman was employed in this city as a typewriter.

MAY BE A MURDER MYSTERY.

Salem, N. J., Authorities, However, Have Not Even a Body to Start With.

SALEM, N. J., Aug. 27.—The authorities here are struggling with what is thought to be a murder mystery. They do not know who the murdered person was or who the murderer is. They have not even an unidentified body to start with as a clue, although the detectives worked all night and to-day trying to find one.

John Wood, a prominent resident of the city, at midnight last night saw a negro strike a woman on the head with a club. The woman fell, and Mr. Wood says the man dragged her to the railroad bridge over the creek. Whether the woman was white or black Mr. Wood does not know.

Mr. Wood hurried away to give the alarm, and Chief Waddington and Detective Carney began an investigation. They found blood on the railroad bridge, and also some hair from a woman's head. They could not find the woman or the man who struck her down.

It is believed the body was thrown into the creek from the bridge, and carried down stream. Efforts to locate it will be resumed to-morrow morning.

FORTY-TWO PIGEONS STOLEN.

William Mumm, a Fancier, Loses All His Stock.

Two men were arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the theft of forty-two pigeons, valued at $210. The men will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

William Mumm is a pigeon fancier and saloon keeper at 260 Water Street. He has a large loft devoted exclusively to the birds on the top floor of the building.

His stock was composed of forty-two birds, until yesterday morning, when he went up to the loft to take a look at them. He found the coop empty, and not even the sign of a pigeon except a few feathers scattered about on the roof. He reported the case at the Oak Street Police Station, and Acting Sergt. Wilbur detailed Detectives Distler and Snydecker on the case.

For three hours the detectives hunted about the precinct, and finally were rewarded by finding a man who had bought eight of the birds. He gave them up at once, disclosing the name of the man from whom he bought them.

On the roof of the tenement at 48 Oak Street the detectives discovered a temporary coop, in which were twenty more of the birds. They were watched by James McDonald, who when arrested gave the name of Charles Rosenthal, a tenant there, as the owner of the pigeons. Two more of the stolen birds were found in Rosenthal's rooms. He is a driver in the Street Cleaning Department.

ITALIAN'S FATAL RAGE.

Attacks a Fellow-Countryman Who Insulted His Lineage.

Maraniro Anni, twenty-five years old, an Italian barber, was probably fatally cut with a razor last night in his room at 252 West Twenty-eighth Street, where he made his home with the family of Pietro Petruchio. Nicolo Ciufi, twenty-five years old, also a boarder, was the assailant.

The two men and Francisco Gambrino of 352 Eighth Avenue, who was making a call on Anni, began to discuss the merits of their respective families. When Anni expressed the opinion that Ciufi sprang of stock notable chiefly for the number of brigands it had produced Ciufi naturally took umbrage. He also took a razor out of his pocket and attacked Anni. He cut him several times, one slash opening the man's jugular vein.

He saw the dreadful results of his anger and, dropping the razor, he fled from the place. The police were called and they sent Anni to Roosevelt Hospital. He was unconscious when he reached there and so weak from loss of blood that the physicians injected quantities of salt and water. He was alive at an early hour this morning, but had little chance of seeing daylight. The police were searching the city for Ciufi, aided by Gambrino, the witness.

Girl Kills Herself with Acid.

Tessie Ternento, eighteen years old, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid last night on the steps of 44 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn. She lived with her parents at Oakland Street, near Norman Avenue. She left the house during the evening, saying she was going to visit friends. She was found moaning on the steps half an hour later. An ambulance was summoned from St. Catharine's Hospital, but on the way there the girl died. Her parents could assign no cause for the act.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

LIGHT FROM A RUSSIAN GENERAL ON THE DREYFUS CASE.—The memoirs of the Russian General Annenkoff will be published in Berlin some time in September. It is announced by the Berlin press that the work will include certain evidence tending to prove that both Henry and Esterhazy delivered War Office documents to the agents of several foreign powers. It will be recalled that Gen. Annenkoff, who committed suicide in St. Petersburg last January, was obliged to leave the Russian service on account of his converting to his own use the funds placed at his disposal for the construction of the Transcaspian Railway. But his disgrace was not made public, and in 1896 he went to Paris, some say on a secret mission, and was well received in society, and especially in military circles. For a time he struck up a very warm friendship with Esterhazy, and the Russian authorities "found no ground of complaint thereat, so long as Annenkoff showed by his private correspondence that he had only the interests of Russia at heart." It is said in St. Petersburg concerning the alleged revelations in the coming Berlin publication that "so far as Russia is concerned in the affair, the authorities will have no occasion to send to Paris an inspired note on the Annenkoff question unless Gen. Mercier should make a clean breast before the court at Rennes, and should then appeal to Gen. Annenkoff's memoirs to make his statement good."

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TALIEN-WAN AS A FREE PORT.—The news recently reported from Paris that the Czar's Government had decided to make Talien-Wan a free port, open to all nations, was at once denied in certain quarters and qualified in others. The original information, however, has now been confirmed. The following is the imperial order addressed by the Czar to the Minister of Finance in regard to the matter: "Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible, with God's help, to effect a rapprochement between the peoples of the West and East. Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Chinese harbors, Talien-Wan and Port Arthur, with large territory; whereby an outlet for the Great Siberian Railway to the Yellow Sea has been secured. Thanks to the wise decision of the Chinese Government, we shall, through the railway lines in course of construction, be united with China, a result which gives to all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's trade. In our unwearying care for the general weal, we have deemed it necessary after the completion of the railway line as far as the Harbor of Talien-Wan, to declare that harbor a free port for the whole period of the treaty and lease concluded between Russia and China on the 27th (15th Old Style) of March, 1898, for the merchant ships of all nations and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port to be named Dalny, (meaning in Russian "distant" or "far off.") At the same time, in view of the commercial development of the future town of this port, we grant it also during the entire period for which its territory has been ceded to Russia, the right of free trade peculiar to a porto franco, on the following conditions: (1) For the town, port, and land connected with it within the frontiers definable and changeable by the Minister of Finance, the import and export of all merchandise in general will be admitted free of customs duties. (2) This right of free trade does not extend to lastage, anchorage, and other port duties. (3) The quarantine regulations for preventing the spread of contagion will have to be observed in all their force by all ships entering the port. (4) Goods imported into Russia from the territory enjoying this right of free trade will be examined, charged with duty, and passed over the frontiers of the empire according to the general regulations in force for foreign imports. Invoking the blessing of God on this truly peaceful work, we charge you with the duty of constructing the town and port.

"NICHOLAS."

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THE REPRODUCTION OF LOURDES IN ABYSSINIA.—Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, one of the members of the Weld-Blundell expedition, which last Winter crossed Abyssinia from east to west, is now in London. He says that British prestige is very high in Abyssinia, which is owing to the result of the Fashoda affair, with which Menelek was greatly impressed. Besides the British resident agent, Lieut. Harrington, the only Englishman living in the capital of the Negus, is a man named McKelvey, although there are several Italians who elected to remain there after the defeat of the Italian arms a couple of years ago. McKelvey was one of the original prisoners at Magdala, and was tortured with the rest. He decided to remain in Abyssinia, took a native wife, adopted native dress and customs, and lost all semblance of his own nationality. While at Addis Abeba Dr. Koettlitz visited Zouquala, the famous sacred mountain, which is a truncated cone 10,000 feet high. At its summit is a remarkable lake three-quarters of a mile long, which to the Abyssinians is a veritable Lourdes of Siloam. Bathing in its waters is supposed to be a cure for all diseases. Close by are some springs dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The water of the lake is used as a tonic in certain cases, but must never be employed for cooking or for other living purposes. Numbers of diseased creatures were crawling around the shores of the lake when Dr. Koettlitz visited the place.

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THE DEATH OF THE FOUNDER OF "THE CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE" IN RUSSIA.—The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna contains an account of the death in Bessaravia of Joseph Rabbinovitch, who in 1882 founded a sect in Russia called the Christian Synagogue, which was based upon the traditions of the early Christian Church. It is not known whether Rabbinovitch inaugurated this sect with an idea of saving the poorest class of Jews from anti-Semitic persecution or for other reasons. At any rate, he declared after a visit to Jerusalem that the Holy City was no place for a general immigration of Jews. Rabbinovitch, who was a lawyer of considerable learning, rejected the doctrines of the Trinity and the Divine and human nature of Christ and modeled his creed upon that of the Ebionites, who, though they acknowledged Christ to be the Messiah, remained Jews and continued to obey the laws of Moses. Independent of this sect, the Neue Freie Presse asserts that another Jewish community has been formed in Russia with its chief seat at Odessa. The Jews there recently held a meeting to congratulate themselves upon the revision of the Dreyfus affair. A young Jew arose, and in an eloquent speech said revision of the Dreyfus case put the obligation upon all the Jews of the world to revise another unjust trial, which ended in an unjust sentence of death and the execution of the victim—namely, of Jesus of Nazareth. The orthodox Jews present, it is said, protested vehemently, but a number of young men declared the idea to be worthy of consideration, and they have since formed a society who call themselves the "Revisionists."

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PRIVATE LETTER BOXES IN FRANCE.—The decree permitting persons in France to have private letter boxes will go into execution on Sept. 1. President Loubet has just signed the decree authorizing their use; the boxes, in honor of the Postal Secretary, M. Mougeot, who was first to organize the system, have been called by the public "Mougeottes." They will be kept up at the expense of the owner. No special model for them will be required, but the State will furnish the locks and keys to be placed upon them. The collection of mails from these boxes will be operated upon the same plan as that of the special supplementary boxes situated in the quarter in which the private boxowner resides. The rent of the private letter boxes will be 100f. per box within the limits of the City of Paris and all other cities in France of over 80,000 inhabitants. An extra tax of 10f. will be charged when the box is more than twenty meters from the main entrance of the house, and 10f. per story when the box is placed above the ground floor.

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SERIOUS RUPTURE SAID TO BE IMMINENT IN THE ORLEANIST CAMP.—A prominent member of the royalist circle in Paris, who happens to be in Brussels, has confided to an intimate friend that the cause of Prince Henri d'Orléans is not attended with that progress which his followers would desire. The relations between the pretender and those numerous supporters of his who desire him to take a decisive step in the present hour of France's troubles, do not appear to be of the happiest character. The Duc d'Orléans is said to be too easy-going and lacking deplorably in energy. Some time ago the idea got abroad that the Orléanists and the Bonapartists were about to combine, or, rather, that certain sections of both parties had discovered grounds on which they could meet and cooperate with each other. It is now said that the energetic royalists are thinking seriously of making common cause with the Bonapartists. It is the general opinion among the dissatisfied supporters of Prince Henri that Prince Victor Napoleon is no more an ideal pretender than the Duc d'Orléans, but what is said to be drawing a good many Orléanists and Bonapartists together is the future of Prince Louis Napoleon, who is at present at the Czar's Court. Royalists of both parties declare that in him they have a strong man—one who possesses the qualities necessary in a French pretender, and which are lacking both in Prince Victor and the Duc d'Orléans.

SCARCITY OF DIAMONDS.

De Beers Syndicate Takes Advantage of Transvaal War Scare to Limit the Output and Raise Prices.

The possibility of a war between Great Britain and the South African Republic has already had a disquieting effect on at least one industry in this country. The diamond market is in a condition which could almost be described as one of panic. The market value of stones is now 40 per cent. higher than it was a year ago, and, from present indications, there seems to be no prospect that the high-water mark has been reached.

This fact of itself would, of course, not cause the diamond importers and dealers any anxiety. But there is in addition a remarkable scarcity of stones, and it is probable that the coming season will find a good many traders unable to make good their contracts, except at heavy loss.

It is the great De Beers syndicate which is responsible for this state of things. The syndicate is controlled by Cecil Rhodes and half a dozen other men, and they have apparently determined to limit the output of the Kimberley Mines—which, in reality, means the output of the world—to an infinitesimal quantity. It is customary for the representatives of the large importing houses of the United States, England, France, and other countries where there are large markets for the sale of precious stones to visit South Africa in the Summer in order to make their purchases. Frequent and bitter have been the complaints which have reached Malden Lane and Covent Garden from South Africa this year. The prices keep on going up, (within the last week there has been an advance of 10 per cent.,) and even at the highest figures it is hard to secure any diamonds. The offices of the De Beers Company are open only a very few hours each day, and the number of would-be-buyers is so great that it takes weeks before a new-comer has a chance of being supplied. Even then it appears the diamond magnates are wont to treat their customers in the most arbitrary manner conceivable, frequently refusing to close a deal for no assignable reason.

At the office of Louis Strasburger, in Malden Lane, it was said yesterday that there was only one explanation for the existing state of things; the De Beers syndicate was a "close corporation," and could do what it pleased. The market price of diamonds was, it was added, absolutely at the mercy of the handful of men who control the syndicate, and it was not to be supposed that they would let such a chance as a threatened Transvaal war go by without making "all that there is in it" in the way of increased profits.

John W. Block and other large importers made statements to the same effect.

FAMILY OF STATE GOVERNORS.

Remarkable Record of the Richardsons of South Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 27.—The record of Governors furnished by the Richardson family of South Carolina far surpasses that of the Walcotts of Connecticut. The remarkable facts are recalled by the death of John Peter Richardson, the last Governor of the "old régime."

Gov. Richardson was a nephew of Elizabeth Peyre Manning, née Richardson, a remarkable woman, and the only one on record who was the wife of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, the niece of a Governor, the mother of a Governor, and the aunt and foster-mother of a Governor. She was also the half first cousin of her husband, Gov. Richard Manning.

Gen. James B. Richardson, grandfather, was Governor from 1802 to 1804. John Peter Richardson, the father, was Governor from 1840 to 1842, and John Peter Richardson, the son, from 1886 to 1890.

Gen. Richardson was also the grandfather of Richard I. Manning, Governor from 1824 to 1826, whose son, John Lawrence Manning, was Governor from 1852 to 1854. And if there is such a thing as being ancestor-in-law, there are two more Governors to be added to his family tree, both illustrious—George McDuffie and Wade Hampton. McDuffie married a great-granddaughter of Gen. Richardson, while Gov. Hampton's second wife, McDuffie's daughter, was a great-great-granddaughter.

There is a coincidence in that the late Gov. John Peter Richardson and his father bore the same name, were Governors of the same State, both succeeded Governors who were not elected to that office, but were filling out unexpired terms; the Lieutenant Governors under each were from Upper Carolina, and both were named Williams.

NAMES FOR BRONX STREETS.

Engineer Risse's Christening of Thoroughfares in Eastern Section.

Chief Topographical Engineer Louis A. Risse has completed the long-looked-for map of that section of the Borough of the Bronx which lies east of the Bronx River. On this map, representing territory of about 14,000 acres, are shown between 400 and 500 streets and avenues, all of which are without names. The naming of these new streets and avenues is about the most trying of the varied duties which fall to the lot of the engineer.

While the power of legally giving such designations rests with the Municipal Assembly, in hardly an instance in a thousand does the recommendation of Engineer Risse fail of adoption. Until such adoption, the usual custom in public documents is to use the proposed name, with the addition, "not yet named by proper authority." The district east of the Bronx is growing rapidly, and residents are anxious to have the streets properly and appropriately named.

In small towns there is comparatively little difficulty in finding names for streets and avenues, but in Greater New York thousands are needed, and the unusual supply of names which would not be objectionable to residents is limited. In one section of the Bronx the names of the great Generals of the civil war have been used, and in another those of the Admirals of the same war, and still another those of famous poets, while in a fourth Indian names have been used.

There are several streets illegally called Dewey Street, and one Sampson Street. Mr. Risse favors numbers for the new cross streets and giving the names of celebrated individuals to streets running in a general northerly and southerly direction. In the numbering of streets, however, he will have to guard against confusion with long-established numbered streets.

Below the Harlem River streets number east and west from Fifth Avenue, and west from the Harlem River. Above the Harlem street number east from the Harlem River to the Bronx River. For the section east of the Bronx some general designation is necessary. East Bronx has been suggested and might serve to distinguish the territory from West Bronx, but very possibly some better designation will be found.

Engineer Risse is opposed to naming streets for living persons or for any but Americans, as if that were done precedents which would involve no end of trouble would be established. He has under consideration the use of names of the original settlers of the section, also the use of the names of the deceased Governors of the State of New York and the deceased Mayors of the City of New York.

In Queens Borough he has in store for himself much more trouble of the same nature, for there some 5,000 names for streets will have to be found, as there the territory to be laid out includes about 79,000 acres. Many streets in the Bronx bear the same names as those of streets in Manhattan, for instance Broadway, John Street, Cedar Street, Park Avenue, &c.

Bicycle Riders Hurt in a Spill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27.—During an amateur bicycle race to-day on the Rahway course a bad spill took place and several boys were injured. Louis Mai, a son of an Eliabeth Avenue saloon keeper, received a concussion of the brain and was taken to the General Hospital, where it is said his chances for recovery are good. The accident occurred just as the finish of ten miles, from Elizabeth to Rahway and back, was being made. A six-year-old boy scudded across the course on his bicycle, and those in the lead ran into him. The little fellow, whose name could not be learned, received a broken arm and was taken home.

WORLD'S USE OF POCKETS

Men's Clothes Full of Them, While Women Have But Few.

CIVILIZATION DEMANDS THEM

A Tailor Tells the Queer Purposes Pockets Are Made by Some Men to Fulfill.

"Assuming," said the Philosopher of Small Things, "that Adam and Eve both began life without any pockets, it seems to me that the difference in the progress of the sexes toward pockets illustrates and proves the superiority of the male. Man's pockets have developed, improved, and increased with the advances of civilization. Woman is actually retrograding—losing ground and pockets. Thev tell me the women have fewer pockets in their clothes now than they had two generations ago.

"Our grandmothers," continued the philosopher, "used to have big, deep pockets in their skirts which they could get at somehow and in which they usually carried the household keys, a ball of yarn with knitting needles stuck in it, a little smooth-worn gourd for darning operations, and very often a few doughnuts or cookies or apples and a pair of spectacles. Then the big, long gingham aprons had pockets, and later young housekeepers and even unmarried women wore dainty little white frilled and tucked aprons with the most absurd and charming pretenses of pockets in front—gave the girls the opportunity to show how small their hands were by sticking their tiny white fists into them, and were very fetching.

"Now the skirts are so fashioned that pockets are impossible, and the Harlem woman wants a five-cent purchase of spool cotton sent to her home from a Twenty-third Street store on a delivery wagon, and carries her pocketbook in her hand to invite snatch thieves and hamper her in boarding street cars.

"The truth is, women let the dressmakers boss them and say how they shall wear their clothes, while men boss the tailors and have clothes made to meet the convenience of those who wear them."

A fashionable tailor who was asked about pockets said the tendency now is to have the upper pockets of sack and walking coats on the inside and to discourage the outside breast-pocket which is usually used for handkerchiefs, and from which very young men like to have the corner of a bright bit of silk show. As to trousers pockets, it is a matter of individual taste, but the tailors always argue for the side pockets, on the ground that in putting his hands into the old style pockets open from the top a man is likely to pull up the flap of his waistcoat and spoil its set.

"How many pockets has a man when fully dressed?" said the tailor. "Well, let's see—five in the trousers, five in the waistcoat and five in the sack coat; that's fifteen; then in the overcoat from five to seven—say twenty to twenty-four all told."

"Do you have many special orders on pockets?"

"No; not in New York. Many men like to have the little change pocket in the coat set inside one of the big side pockets, so that it doesn't show. Now and then we have an order for an overcoat with a pocket in the left sleeve. We always know the man who gives that order is in love with his wife or somebody else, for the purpose of the pocket is to let a woman holding the man's arm slip her hand into it. Policemen have a long case, or scabbard, sewed inside the right-hand hip pocket to hold their baton. Comparatively few men carry revolvers, but nearly all our orders for trousers call for two hip pockets.

"I suppose men think they may want to carry a revolver some time, and, anyhow, the more pockets they have the better they are pleased, although it is a fact that now and then a man will insist that no pockets be inserted at the seams of his trousers. Some of these say if there are pockets convenient they cannot keep their hands out of them, and it is not strictly good form to carry your hands in your pockets. Theoretically, men are supposed to wear gloves on the street and know how to keep their hands in sight and carry them gracefully. Its a theory, however, to which few men pay any attention."

THE HISTORY OF POCKETS.

"Proves what I say," commented the Philosopher of Small Things. "Look at the history of pockets. Man is not a marsupial animal, like the 'possum and kangaroo, the females of which have pockets in which they carry their young around, but as he has developed he has increased his pockets—the male of the species—until his clothes are honeycombed with them. People in the Stone Age and the cave-dwellers had no pockets that there is any record of, nor did anybody in Bible history. Folks had nothing to carry but money, and that was put in a bag. The Romans and Greeks had the same idea—made their statues of Mercury, God of Gain, showing him holding a full bag, instead of with bulging pockets. A couple of hip pockets might have been convenient for Jupiter to carry around thunderbolts in, and a little nicktar if flat flasks had been invented, but he doesn't appear to have had them.

"Shakespeare gives Julius Caesar a pocket in his gown, but the pocket does not seem to have come into real prominence until the Elizabethan era, when the world really woke up.

"Of course the pocket was out of sight during the Dark Ages—had to be.

"By the way," asked the Philosopher, suddenly, as if he had just thought of it, "Arthur and Richard of the Lion Heart and those people are picturesque to read about, but what do you suppose they did for pockets? Imagine a knight in full suit of iron clothes and a cold in his head, and no pocket or pocket handkerchief. How'd he make out?"

The reporter and the tailor declined to express opinions on this problem.

"Talking about that," the Philosopher rambled on, "the more I study details of the times of chivalry the more I am convinced that the girls of this day would not like at all the knights they have over. It's a clear case of distance lending enchantment, and, taking point for point, the American woman I bet would prefer the ordinary, every-day American man to Galahad or Ivanhoe, or any of those fellows, and I wouldn't swap jobs with any one of 'em if I could. Suppose Galahad in full shining armor and a flea rivveted up inside his clothes next to his skin? D' you reckon any of our girls would care to know a man with no pockets in his clothes and carrying his love letters and tokens around in a bag?

"Edmond About says the more complex man's wants become the faster he makes progress in civilization, and that's true about clothes. As we become more civilized we need more pockets. A man has now letters to mail and others he doesn't care to leave around, pocketknife, money in bills and metal, corkscrew, pencils and a fountain pen, handkerchief, bunch of keys, time table, bicycle road directory, card case, cigar case, watch, newspapers, probably a picture of somebody, a lot of memoranda, receipts and statements of account, matches and chewing tobacco, some special tools of his craft, if he has one, too often a mustache comb, and manicure apparatus and a box of pills, all developments and adjuncts of civilization, and he needs all the pockets he can get.

"Sometimes there is a revolver and a flask to carry. In Maine, where there is a prohibition law, retail liquor dealers have sockets set inside their boot legs and carry their goods in them. In South Carolina and parts of Georgia where there are dispensary laws tin cans are made to fit in overcoat pockets with rubber tubes and little faucets run through the lining inside and liquor is drawn from them by the drink. In the Southwest it was at one time fashionable for professional bad men to have a scabbard attached to the inside of the back of the old-style high collar waistcoat to receive a bowie knife, so that the hilt was just below the nape of the neck. The idea was that a man could draw his weapon from his collar and throw it into another man with a single, quick, sweeping movement of his arm and then, until the trick became generally known a man could lift his hand over his shoulder without causing suspicion, whereas a motion toward one of his trousers or coat pockets might cost him his life.

"What's the inside waistcoat pocket for?" asked the reporter.

"Sporting men carry their bank rolls there," replied the tailor. "Other men use them as places of specially safe deposit, just as the old fashionable leather money belt was once used. But the truth is every pocket is available for something. Methodical men get the habit of putting certain things in certain pockets and stick to it through life and unnumbered suits. Careless men scatter things everywhere through their clothes. All of us have seen men of that kind turning one pocket after another inside out looking for something they wanted.

"But," said the philosopher, "there you touch one of the greatest blessings of many pockets as a source of hope. Because he has many pockets the average man is never quite sure that he is flat broke or utterly without matches. He will go for days every now and then turning out his pockets, picking out the lint that gets wadded in the corners, hoping that he has stuck away a bill and overlooked it or missed a small coin; and no other joy like the joy of finding forgotten or unexpected money in a remote and unsuspected pocket. Many times I have packed dollar and two-dollar bills in pencil or fob or hip pockets, hoping to forget them and find them some time in an emergency, but I always remember them and catch myself banking on them with my second sub-consciousness.

WORLD DEMANDS MORE POCKETS.

"The world demands more pockets than it has. The women have none, and if they ever get within hailing distance of equality with men must have dozens. The fact that men need more than they have is evident every day. We see small packages slipped into umbrellas and papers carried in hats. The surface road conductors use the sweatbands of their caps for extra pockets and pack transfer tickets into them. The only useless pockets are those in the tails of a frock coat. You can't carry anything in them that you can afford to sit on, and even a handkerchief there gives a hanging bustle effect.

"The desire for pockets has become by process of evolution a fixed sex trait. As soon as a boy gets on trousers with pockets he begins to swagger and assert his superiority, and feel that he is in business, sure enough. Watch a boy stick his hands in his trousers' pockets and spread his legs apart and argue a point of family difference, and you'll see his older and younger sisters, and very likely his mother, cower before him. I tell you it's all a matter of pockets.

"No pocketless people has ever been great since pockets were invented, and the female sex cannot rival us while it is pocketless. The boy who carries pieces of string, marbles, fishing worms, bits of crockery, sections of partially masticated chewing gum, and other things in his pockets soon becomes supreme in the household. He puts everything in his pockets but his money. That is in coin, and he carries that in his mouth, and usually swallows it."

With this final argument and deduction the Philosopher closed.

An eminent and successful pickpocket who was asked about pockets said:

"On the level, none of them are safe. What keeps us guessing is there being so many pockets and so many different habits of carrying long green in them. The left waistcoat pocket is the easiest mark; probably fifty men in every hundred use the right-hand pocket for their bills and the left for their watches. But so long as you keep your roll out of sight and your hands away from feeling it, a gent in my line of business is likely to let you alone. He doesn't like to go feeling around people blindfold."

"What about women in your business?"

The successful pickpocket looked disgusted.

"Say," he sneered, "when I was a kid I done a stretch for a latchkey and some samples done up in a fifty-dollar Rooshian leather case fat enough to be a little fortune. Since then I've stayed away. Women's pocketbooks is all bluff. When a woman has big bills she tucks 'em in her glove or down in the bosom of her dress, and you can't get at 'em."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—Despite the chilly atmosphere the attendance at the Casino this evening was the largest of the season. Every inch of dining space was in use, and a number of cottagers who wished to give dinner parties were forced to forego that form of entertainment for the want of space. Some of the handsomest costumes seen this season were worn to-night.

The principal dinner at the Casino was given by Harry Lehr, in the large room at the west end of the veranda. Here were as his guests Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and W. K. Vanderbilt. The table decorations were pink hydrangeas. Others entertaining were Clarence H. Mackay, S. M. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Thompson, R. S. Sedgwick, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George Kidd, Frederick H. Allen, H. Yale Dolan, E. Rollins Morse, H. B. Van Cortlandt, George Von L. Meyer, George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Quite a number of the cottagers have engaged tables at the Casino grill rooms for the evenings of the amateur performances at the Casino Theatre for dinner parties after the performance

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a reception at her cottage this afternoon.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained with a large luncheon party this afternoon, as did Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon. At the time these ladies were entertaining some forty of the cottagers were enjoying luncheon at the same place.

While it is a fact that Bishop Harkins of the Providence Diocese has declined to grant a special dispensation for Miss Dora Havemeyer to wed Lieut. Commander Winslow, who is a Protestant, in St. Mary's Catholic Church here, Mrs. Havemeyer, mother of the bride-elect, has not given up all efforts to obtain the dispensation, and a friend of the family, Archbishop Ireland, has been asked to obtain the necessary permission from Rome. In case the special dispensation arrives at any moment before the wedding, set for Sept. 18, at the Havemeyer villa, the ceremony will be transferred to St. Mary's Church. The ceremony will be witnessed by about seventy-five people, including the relatives and immediate friends of the bride and groom. Immediately after the ceremony Friedheim will be closed and Mrs. Havemeyer, with her family, will go to their Long Island home, where Mrs. Havemeyer will remain for one month, after which she will sail for Hungary and remain for several years. In the case of the Herbert-Gammell wedding at St. Mary's Church a special dispensation was secured directly from the Pope.

A few evenings ago Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained at dinner at The Elms, and it is reported that some of the guests suggested a dance, then some one suggested Bailey's Beach, and as the night was perfect for such an event carriages were called and the guests taken to the pavilion, where in the bright moonlight they enjoyed dancing until a late hour. It is said that this was not the first time that informal dances have occurred at the same place this season.

Mrs. Astor, who left for Boston last week for a change of scene, has not yet arrived at Beechwood, and because she was not present at the last dinner there is a report that she is more indisposed than is generally supposed. At any rate, there are no further dinner cards sent out from Beechwood, and it is said Mrs. Astor may close the house and pass the remainder of the Summer at Rhinebeck, the home of her son, Col. Astor.

Casino registers include Irving Stille, W. P. Potter, J. Wilson, and William Hazard.

Late registers at the Newport Golf Club include Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and T. Grant.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has arranged to give a dance at Crossways next Friday evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has cards out for a lecture recital, to be given at Beaulieu on Friday afternoon, Sept. 9, by Mrs. Regina Watson, who will demonstrate modern Russian music and its representation. The lecture will be given on the lawn, if weather conditions will permit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Reginald Ronalds of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Busk are visiting Mrs. J. Busk.

Col. Samuel R. Honey has returned from Europe.

Count and Countess D'Orsay, (née Dresser,) are the guests of the Countess's sister, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, at the Pearing Cottage in Narragansett Avenue.

The Valiant sailed for New York this evening.

Young People's Temperance Convention.

A call for a National convention of Young People's Christian Temperance Unions has been issued by the Chicago local union, to be held in Chicago on Sept. 27 and 28. Through the Central Traffic and Western Passenger Associations, rates of a fare and a third for the round trip have been granted from all parts of the country except Texas and the territory traversed by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads.

GIOVANNI TURINI DEAD.

Second Sculptor Engaged in Work on Dewey Arch to Pass Away in a Week.

Giovanni Turini, the sculptor, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 8 Morningside Avenue. He had not been feeling well on Saturday evening, but it was not supposed that anything serious was the matter with him. He rose at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and entered his wife's room. He had got half way across the room when he fell to the floor and died almost immediately. Dr. Godson of 301 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was summoned, but Mr. Turini had expired before he arrived. Heart disease was the cause of death.

It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. Turini was the second of the sculptors engaged on the work for the Dewey Triumphal Arch, to be erected at Madison Square, who died suddenly within a week. Caspar Buberl, who had completed one of the medallions and was engaged on another, died from apoplexy last Wednesday. Mr. Turini's part in the work on the arch was a considerably more important one than Mr. Buberl's, and his death will seriously handicap the other sculptors. He had, however, nearly completed one large figure, in the workroom at the Madison Square Garden, where he had been engaged all last week, and had progressed so far with some decorative bas-relief work for the arch that other modelers will be able to make the enlargement from his design. He had been asked to work yesterday, as every moment must be made use of if the arch is to be completed by the time Admiral Dewey reaches New York, and had signified his intention of doing so.

Giovanni Turini was born near Verona, Italy, May 23, 1841. He studied sculpture at Milan and Rome, and afterward opened an atelier in the latter city. In 1866 he became a volunteer in the army of Garibaldi, and came to New York in the following year. He had lived in this city ever since.

For some years after he settled in America, Turini received a large number of important commissions, but recently, largely owing to adverse criticism of his work, he had not been so successful. He executed the equestrian statue of Bolivar in Central Park and the Garibaldi statue in Washington Square. He recently completed the model of another statue of Bolivar, designed to take the place of the first design, which has been very sharply condemned. Among others of his works are a bust of Pope Leo XIII. in the Vatican and a group, "Angelico and Medoro."

Mrs. Turini, who is an American and was married to Turini in 1882, attributes her husband's death largely to worry over the failure of the Venezuelan Government to adhere to a contract made with the sculptor for four statues. Mr. Turini could not obtain payment for the work, but completed the statues, defraying the expenses himself.

The funeral service will be held to-morrow afternoon at 8 Morningside Avenue. The burial will be at Kensico Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. John J. Linson.

Dr. John J. Linson died yesterday of heart disease at Tarrytown, N. Y. He was born in 1827 in this city, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He went to the front during the civil war with the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, and served with distinction. During the latter part of the war he served as Surgeon at the Provost Marshal's office in this district, and originated the plan of marking men with nitro-silver to prevent bounty jumping. He was President of the Westchester Medical Society for three years. He leaves two daughters and four sons, one of them ex-Senator John J. Linson of Kingston.

Robert Clarke.

Robert Clarke, a pioneer in the book-publishing business of the West, died Saturday night at his home, in Glendale, Ohio, aged seventy years. Mr. Clarke was a native of Scotland. He went to Cincinnati sixty years ago, and soon afterward opened a second-hand bookstore. From this modest beginning grew his publishing house, which brought him a fortune. Mr. Clarke issued many volumes relating to the early history of the Northwest territory, and also published much literature relating to the civil war. His private library of 7,000 volumes was sold recently to William A. Proctor, who presented

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N. Y. 89 State St., Boston.
Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.

30 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.

To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,

Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited under the agreement of November 19th, 1898, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899.

Dated New York, August 24, 1899.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman, No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN, 902 Provident Building, Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH, No. 15 Broad St., New York.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING CO.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capitalization { Bonds, $100,000 / Stock, $500,000

DIRECTORS:

R. L. EDWARDS, President, The Bank of the State of New York, New York.
A. T. KELLEY, of Kelley, Miller & Co., Bankers, New York.
A. F. NATHAN, Manager Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
F. B. WILCOX, Assistant Treasurer Guardian Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. HOPE NORTON, of Norton & Tunstall, Bankers, New York.

We offer for subscription, at par, in lots of $1,000, the entire issue of $100,000 of the First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds of the American Zinc Mining Company, with Sinking Fund clause providing for the Redemption, at par, of $10,000 each year, each subscriber to receive a bonus of 100 per cent. of his subscription in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Subscription books will be opened Monday, August 28th, at 10 A. M. Terms of payment, 10 per cent. to accompany subscription, and balance on delivery of the securities, on or after September 1st.

The property of the American Zinc Mining Company is located at Empire City, near Galena, Kansas, immediately adjoining the North Empire Mining Company, and about six miles west of Joplin, Mo., all being a part of the same rich zinc district. The property, consisting of about 38 acres, is divided into 46 lots. At present the Company is operating on Lot 46 only, where a steam-plant for hoisting, screening, digging, &c., has been erected over the shaft known as the "Nellie Mac." Ore is being hoisted from the drift leading from this shaft at a depth of about 100 feet from the surface, from which shaft alone the Company is earning over and above all expenses and royalties more than $2,000 per week net. The fixed charges of the Company will not amount at any time to more than $16,000 per annum. The Company has sunk a second shaft on Lot 46, which has already reached rich deposits of zinc, and is preparing to hoist ore from this shaft also. This, it is expected, will enable the Company to double its present output from this one lot.

Dividends will be paid monthly, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the first dividend being paid about October 1st. This rate is conservatively based on the present earnings of the plant. In view of the further developments and improvements now under way, however, the dividends will, without doubt, be materially increased.

Copies of the prospectus, giving full description of the property, and details of the Company's operation, with Expert and Engineer's reports, can be had on application to us, or from any of the Directors of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street, New York City.

Denver Union Depot 1st Mtge. Bonds.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1899:

This Company has arranged for the extension until September 1st, 1900, of its First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1st, 1899, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and an extension agreement has been signed between this Company and the Trustees of the Mortgage covering the Bonds.

This Company has further arranged that, on presentation of the bonds to Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City, the Bonds will be stamped, showing the extension, and two additional coupons for the ensuing year will be attached thereto. They will also pay the coupons due September 1st, 1899. It has further been arranged with Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. that, on presentation and surrender of Bonds, they will buy at par and interest all Bonds whose owners do not desire to extend them.

Holders of Bonds have until September 30th, 1899, to elect whether to consent to extension or to accept payment of their bonds.

Before September 1st, 1900, a more permanent arrangement will be made for refunding, or paying, the bonds.

The Union Depot and Railroad Co.,
by W. A. DEUEL, President.
Denver, August 12th, 1899.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY. SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-seven (27) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

67	448	667	799	1157	1570	1886
74	471	772	901	1198	1585	1977
324	555	776	1070	1596	1622	1994
442	590	788	1082	1551	1847	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1899, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental Deed of Trust of Feb. 27, 1884. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS.

With Central Trust Company of New York.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1899.
(Seal) FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

COPPER

Stocks the money-makers; MEXICO the country! Santa Rosalia the mines. Prospectus, maps, etc.

ALLEN G. MACDONELL,
MEXICAN INVESTMENTS,
63 and 65 Wall St.

BOND SALESMAN.—ARE YOU A COMPETENT and successful junior bond salesman, now engaged with an established house, but capable of greater responsibilities? New firm, having ample capital, is looking for such a man. State age and experience. Replies confidential. Address K. O., Box 143 Times.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its lands or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.

For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.

By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds	$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative	$20,000,000
Common Stock	$30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:	
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent.	3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company	9,000,000
Total	$30,000,000
Preferred Stock:	
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock	3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, stock	2,400,000
Reserved for future requirements.	4,437,500
Total issue	$20,000,000
Common Stock:	
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above	$24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent.	1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.	4,812,500
Total issue	$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the reorganization agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositories:

Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositories or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL FALL TO 20

The Company, according to its annual report for the year ending June 30th, 1898, earned barely one per cent. on the stock. The management has lately antagonized powerful interests, and as an outcome there is impending a rate war as disastrous for Southern Pacific as was the contest with the Panama R. R. and its steamship connections, which cost the Southern Pacific Company $10,000,000 of revenue. Details on application. TRUTHFUL, 1,269 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 12, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1899, the same to be paid September 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 12, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1899.

On September 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.

On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST CO.

59 TO 65 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus $1,500,000

Receives deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,

Henry Morgenthau.

OFFICERS.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, PRESIDENT.
HUGH J. GRANT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, 2D VICE-PREST.
W. J. B. MILLS, TREASURER.
ERNEST EHRMANN, SECRETARY.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.

Capital Paid In $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000

ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.

OFFICERS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar.
Percival Kane,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Beth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
	W. Seward Webb.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Donald.	21—Matter of Johnston
2—Matter of Lenz.	Jewelry Co.
3—Israel vs. Israel.	22—Crowe vs. Sullivan.
4—Reifsnider vs. Steinbach.	23—Con. Ice Co. vs. Gorn.
5—Lietza vs. Corliss Steam Engine Co.	24—Robertson vs. Flynn.
6—Wooley vs. Wooley.	25—Ives vs. Samuels.
7—Matter of Rambant.	26—Matter of Royce.
8—Bahrenburg vs. Tremberger.	27—Matter of Sicker.
9—Libbey vs. Nugent.	28—Gumm vs. Mela Realty Co.
10—Messmann vs. Egenberger.	29—Veazey vs. Allen.
11—Schreyer vs. Morgan.	30—Plicque vs. Drey.
12—N. Y. Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Morgan.	31—People, &c., vs. Mutual Ben. Life Assn.
13—Burns vs. Herther.	32—Hunt vs. Slayback.
14—Mayer vs. Bernhard.	33—Nicolai vs. Van Rensselaer.
15—Engelhardt vs. Schnitz.	34—Strohmeir vs. Temilligan.
16—Schultz vs. Schultz.	35—Karmieuski vs. Lewinsky.
17—Matter of Wm. E. Smith Co.	36—Garvey vs. Garvey.
18—Marino vs. Gold.	37—Matter of Manetti.
19—Goldberg vs. Myers.	38—Matter of Smith.
20—Matter of E. Kroeber Clock Co.	39—Ganz vs. Ganz.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Jennie McDonald.	George Ladd,
At 10:30 A. M.	Conrad Reidenbach.
Caroline G. Page.	Babetta Semel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Kobb vs. Davis—John Yard.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Barth vs. Wetterer—Henry P. McGown.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Emily M. Lawrence vs. Henrietta P. Slefke et al.—Philip C. Skillman.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Endless are the varieties of views expressed in and out of Wall Street as to the significance of the Clearing House figures of last Saturday. The weekly bank statement has come to be so much a matter for consideration by speculators that we have practically every week fever and chills during much of the time as to what may or may not be shown in items of deposits and loans and reserves. While sensible men are agreed that the Clearing House exhibits are entitled to no such attention as they receive, the effective fact as to Wall Street remains that the attention is commanded and that traders of more or less account base their market activity upon them—and frequently to an extent influencing the course of the whole market for a time.

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From virtually every authoritative source comes the point that investors need have no fear of depressing money market stringency. Money for the next fortnight or so may work somewhat tighter, but bankers are practically unanimous in the belief that funds will be in quite ample supply to provide at fair rates for all legitimate business needs. That there is ready money in vast volumes, not only throughout the West but practically all over the country, is certified in many ways; and the head of one of the most important banks in Wall Street says:

"I look for a 3 per cent. time money market after September and not more than an average 4 per cent. rate during September."

This, though, is somewhat more optimistic than is the average opinion prevailing in highest banking circles.

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With no serious money market aspects to cause discouragement, we are likely to see activity in many specialties. While the higher priced stocks are likely to proceed toward higher prices without much need of extra activity, it is probable that the medium-priced shares will be much more active than for some time past has been the rule. The Pacific stocks—Northern, Union, and Southern—are all being helped by syndicate operations, and the same is true in Atchison, Wisconsin Central, the Colorado stocks, and a number of the industrials.

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In the Vanderbilt quarter an important announcement is likely to be made this week.

A WORKER WHO ACCOMPLISHES.

The Chairman of the board, Mr. George Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co., is giving the affairs of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company a great deal of his personal attention, and his colleagues say there is no reason to doubt that he will be able to do as well with this company as he did with the Denver and Rio Grande. Indeed, they urge, the possibilities of through traffic and increased local development are much greater between the Cities of St. Paul, Chicago, and Minneapolis and through a part of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota than they are in a State like Colorado, which so largely depends on mineral traffic.

INFLUENCES THAT GOVERN.

In spite of any interruptions due to incidents in the traction or industrial stocks, the market seems to keep its eyes fixed upon the increasing earnings of so many of the minor or reorganized railroad properties. In the present temper of speculation, the pincipal influences that actively sway it are of the kind aroused by occurrences like the recent declaration of a dividend on Chesapeake & Ohio, the placing of Southern Railway preferred on a semi-annual dividend basis, the action scheduled by the Union Pacific Board, which will give that road's preferred stockholders henceforth full 4 per cent. per annum, and the rumors and intimations of future dividends in connection with stocks like Norfolk and Western common, Southern Pacific, or many others, which but a short time ago were regarded as out of the range of possibilities of that pleasurable and encouraging description.—Haven & Stout.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

		Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 24,	1899	£35,039,404	.....
Aug. 25,	1898	35,065,342	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 24,	1899	77,228,788	£48,026,935
Aug. 25,	1898	75,509,618	49,882,577

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 24,	1899	27,831,000	14,337,000
Aug. 25,	1898	29,204,000	15,076,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 24,	1899	94,956,000	5,296,000
Aug. 25,	1898	109,582,000	4,548,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 24,	1899	36,577,000	12,719,000
Aug. 25,	1898	34,988,000	12,600,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 24,	1899	12,960,000	13,614,000
Aug. 25,	1898	10,481,000	2,694,000

ITALY.

Aug. 24,	1899	15,587,000	2,281,000
Aug. 25,	1898	14,958,000	2,694,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 24,	1899	2,742,000	6,042,000
Aug. 25,	1898	4,305,000	6,893,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 24,	1899	2,995,000	1,497,000
Aug. 25,	1898	2,995,000	1,497,000

Total for week	£305,916,192	£103,812,835
Total preceding week	304,228,339	103,595,792
Cor'sponding date last yr.	316,468,803	97,672,475

A NEW TROLLEY LINE.

It Will Run from Bedford Park to William's Bridge.

President Edward Maher of the Union Railway Company, which has a monopoly of trolley lines in the Borough of the Bronx, has announced that a new line from Bedford Park to William's Bridge will be constructed during the coming month. By the 1st of October cars will be running from the Bedford Park terminal to the White Plains Road, William's Bridge, where transfers north or south will be given.

This will prove a decided benefit to the residents of William's Bridge, Woodlawn, and Wakefield, as much time will be saved in traveling. It will also serve to remedy the crowded condition of cars going north on the White Plains Road from West Farms, particularly on Sundays and holidays.

STOCK AND SHARE CONGRESS.

Financiers Will Meet at Paris Exposition—Entries in Horse Show.

One of the many congresses to be held in Paris during the exposition will be the International Stock and Share Congress.

The French authorities announce that the plans are now completed and the congress will be held in the large palace in the exposition grounds, where all the international congresses will be held.

All the leading financial institutions in the world will be asked to send representatives, and it is expected that Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange will have delegates at the congress.

One of he most attractive features of the Paris Exposition in 1900 will be the great international horse show. The prize list is a liberal one, the amount of added money being $110,000, in addition to a number of medals. It may be taken for granted that a large entry will be obtained from the United States.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.20@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.20; bakers', $1.90@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70⅝@71¼c; No. 2 red, 73½c; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32⅝c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22½@23c; No. 2 rye, 54@55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17@$1.17½; Northwestern, $1.18@$1.18½; prime timothy seed, $2.20@$2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.55@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.07½@$5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50; clover, contract grade, $6.

COTTON.—Considerable irregularity cropped out in the market for cotton futures. There was first of all an interval of decided firmness, during which prices took a higher level, higher by 4@5 points than the closing figures of the previous day. This was largely due to the fact that the English cable accounts were much better than had been looked for; they reported an advance of 1-32d in spot cotton and 2-64d in futures. The final phases of the market reflected a confusion of ideas, while the official close was steady at 5@7 points net advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.86@5.87
September	7.6¼	7.6⅛	7.5 1-16	7.5¼
October	6.06	6.08	6.03	6.06@6.07
November	6.09	6.14	6.08	6.11@6.12
December	6.16	6.19	6.13	6.17@6.18
January	6.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR

LABOR DAY.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION $8.00 TICKET.

Tickets will be accepted on trains leaving West 23d St. at 5:55 P. M., Cortlandt St. at 6:08 P. M., and Desbrosses St. at 6:10 P. M. only, on Sept. 1st. On Sept. 2d and 3d they will be accepted on all trains except the Black Diamond Express. Returning will be good on all trains but the Black Diamond Express, up to and including Sept. 6th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Holders of Lehigh Valley Railroad tickets to Niagara Falls can purchase there tickets to Toronto by Boat $1.00, by Rail $1.50, to visit the Great Canadian Exposition.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and Switchback.

EXCURSION $2.00 TICKET.

CHILDREN $1.50.

Special excursion train will leave as follows: West Twenty-third St., 7:55 A. M.; Cortlandt St., 8:08 A. M.; Desbrosses St., 8:10 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, (foot Fulton St., Brooklyn,) 7:45 A. M.

For tickets and further information apply at all Lehigh Valley ticket offices or at Ferries, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, or 23d St., Brooklyn Annex.

Gen'l Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, N. Y.

Take the Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.

FAMOUS STEAMBOAT MAMMOTH IRON STEAMER STEAMER

Republic and Columbia

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry) Leave Long Branch, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and other New Jersey coast points.

The finest sail offered by any route—the best service Long Branch ever had, and by the best sea-going boats; immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, and every comfort and traveler needs. Amusement also in concerts and vaudeville performances, free, on every trip. COSTS LESS THAN 1½ CENTS PER MILE.

20 MILES of BAY and HARBOR

12 MILES OCEAN

32 MILES DOWN

32 MILES BACK

64 MILES

The Bay and Harbor, Bedloe's, Governor's, Long, and Staten Islands, Statue of Liberty, all the Forts, Sandy Hook. Navesink Highlands. Splendid scene of ocean life and grandeur, and New Jersey coast.

4 HOURS OF SAILING.

W.F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Had. Sq.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., 2.00, 3.00, 5.30, 6, 7, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Coney Island Jockey Club Racetrack.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:10, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M. 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily, *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * run Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED R. R., week days and Sundays, every hour 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M. FARE, 15 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)..8 A. M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "

" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 1:05 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., foot Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N.R., hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Leave Pier 1, N.R., hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 25 Cents.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

LABOR DAY.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS.

Niagara Falls, 3 days.....$14.50

Thousand Islands, 3 days..... 14.50

St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lakes Champlain, George, etc., splendid 4-days trip..... 26.00

For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, fish, meat, and game two years' reference from last place; city or country; no cards. 345 West 24th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER, &c.—Reliable man, age 30, seeks position now or after Sept. 15 as cashier or agent and collector with reliable business house; no insurance; references A No. 1; has been manager for past 14 years. Reliable, Steinway Post Office, Long Island City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent to Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, jy31-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK D. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian. If you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

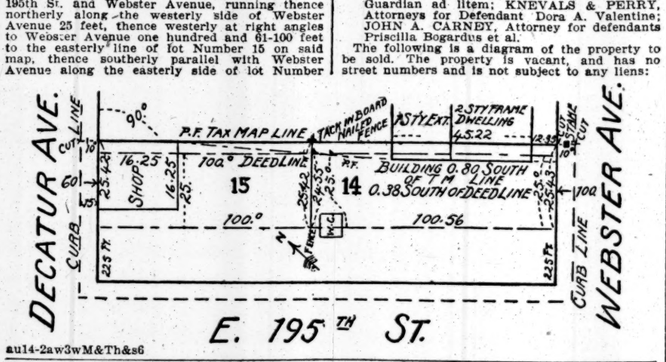
Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:


DECATUR AVE.
WEBSTER AVE.
E. 195TH ST.
P.F. TAX MAP LINE
100.° DEEDLINE
BUILDING 0.80 SOUTH OF P.F. LINE
0.38 SOUTH OF DEEDLINE
15
14
100.56
100.
225 FT.
CURB LINE
CUT LINE
SHOP
2-STY FRAME DWELLING 45.22
STY
60
16.25
16.35
25.42
25.35
25.43
25.55
25.
23.5
23.5
23.5

LABOR TO CALL ON MAZET

Wants Investigation of Work on City Prison.

MEANING OF MORAL SUPPORT

Sharp Discussion in Central Federated Union Over the Question of Sympathetic Strikes.

The Mazet committee will soon have an opportunity to investigate the building of the new City Prison. Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters has repeatedly complained that the plans and specifications for that building were violated by using the stone of the old building, which was of a quality inferior to the material mentioned in the specifications for the new building. He also said that in places where the old stones were too small to fit in the intervening spaces were patched up with cement. Mr. O'Brien persauded Commissioner Lantry to make an examination and said he satisfied that official that his charges were true. He further claimed that the work was otherwise defective, and he wanted to have the pay of the contractors stopped until they complied with the law and specifications.

Delegate O'Brien told the Central Federated Union yesterday that, notwithstanding all his efforts, the Assistant Corporation Counsel had written to Commissioner Lantry telling him that he should have waited for the architect of the building to make a complaint of any irregularities before making an examination of the building, and practically authorizing him to pay the contractors. Mr. O'Brien went on to say he was tired of the Tammany office holders, and was going to bring the entire matter before the Mazet committee.

An excited discussion that came up before the meeting was over the meaning of the words "moral support" as applied to strikes. Some time ago a labor agitator explained the meaning of "using moral suasion" with a non-union man in a strike as "a well-aimed brick." The arguments yesterday were somewhat in the same direction.

Delegate Flanagan of the Pattern Makers again brought up the complaint of his union against the ironmolders who had refused to go on a sympathetic strike to compel an employer to grant the pattern makers an eight-hour work day. Mr. Flanagan also complained that the newspapers had not taken any notice of his complaints at the last meeting of the federation. He hoped, he said, that organized labor would soon have a newspaper of its own that would give every item of labor news.

Mr. Flanagan's remarks stirred the soul of Delegate Timme of the Druggists' League, and he forthwith moved that the Iron Molders be barred from the Central Federated Union until they proved that they no longer handled molds made by non-union molders.

Chairman Prince declined to put the motion before the house, because, he said, there was no by-law of the Central Federated Union to cover that case. He said: "We have no law by which we can suspend an organization for refusing to go on a sympathetic strike. This is my decision, and you can appeal from it if you want."

All the provision made in the constitution and by-laws of the Central Federated Union to aid a union on strike is to give it moral and financial support. Delegate Hawksworth of the Amalgamated Engineers immediately appealed from the decision.

The appellant strove to prove that the words "moral support" in the constitution and by-laws did mean that one union should be supported by a sympathetic strike by another when no other means of assistance were available. Chairman Prince, in explaining his decision, said that he must adhere strictly to the law as laid down, and that it was plain, and not equivocal.

His decision was sustained, and the meeting proceeded to other business, when Delgate Timothy M. Daly suddenly moved to reconsider the motion of the appeal from the Chairman's decision.

"What is your reason for doing so?" asked Chairman Prince.

"You will find out by-and-by," replied Daly, in a tantalizing tone.

"Are you up to some trick?" asked Prince. "A good many delegates well know your trickery."

"I demand an explanation," said Daly, angrily. "There is not half as much to be known about you as about me. I do not, like you, carry water on both shoulders for one party, while belonging to another party."

"I'll put your motion," said the Chairman.

The motion was put, and Delegate Daly went on to urge the necessity of compelling the iron molders to stop handling non-union molds or be suspended. He went on to say that if unions could not help each other in that manner there was no use of organizing.

"If the constitution does not directly authorize a strike the Chair ought to make the most sensible, just, and liberal interpretation of the law, and that is why I voted aganst the Chair," said Delegate Fitzgerald of the Letter Carriers.

"What does moral support mean, anyhow, when one union is called upon to help another?" asked a delegate. "Let's make the molders strike or get out."

Delegate Robinson said that the language of the aw was plain, and they had better amend it by adding the word, "material," to "moral support."

Here Delegate Perrine of the Iron Molders came in, and asked for time until next Sunday, when he would answer all slurs that had been made upon his union, and promised "to shove some things down some people's throats."

The motion to reconsider the appeal from the Chair's decision was adopted, and several delegates again tried to prove that moral support meant support by sympathetic strike, but the decision was again sustained.

Chairman Prince then showed the meeting a letter which he had received through the mails. It was written in imitation print, and Mr. Prince said that the writer charged that some organizations were getting up a corruption fund to bribe the Legislature.

"Who is it from?" asked Delegate Daly.

"It is anonymous," replied the Chair.

"Put it into the basket," said Delegate O'Brien.

"Send it to the Committee on Outside Communications," said Daly.

The delegates would not let Prince read it, and he gave it to the reporters. It read thus: "A class of public servants attached to a labor organization are collecting funds to bribe legislators and letting the impression obtain that the central labor bodies are backing them up. It is your duty as a representative of labor to have some measures adopted to prevent organizations being looked upon as being in favor of corruption."

The city and National employes who have unions are the street cleaners, dock laborers, and letter carriers.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling on all of its affiliated unions that were also connected with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union to leave that body. The resolution declared that the Brooklyn body has delinquent unions affiliated with it, and that it allows members of its affiliated unions to work with non-union men.

James Woods, Vice President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, made an address and urged all union men to help his trade by smoking only union cigars. He was interrupted by Delegate De Greef of the Carpenters, who cried, "Why don't they do away with the women working in the shops and leaving their husbands to mind the babies at home? Let the men go to work and their wives stay at home. I'm a carpenter, and I don't send my wife out to do carpenter work in my place while I make the potato stew at home."

Delegates Hammis and Coolican of the Scranton Building Trades came to make an appeal for funds to help the strikers in that city, who have been out since June. They were granted credentials to the affiliated unions.

GERMAN PRINTING TRADE.

A Union Report Says It Has Seriously Declined.

Hugo Miller, National Secretary of the German-American Typographical Union, in his last report said that the German printing trade in this country was declining, and that German papers here were gradually going out of existence. In Germany, he stated, printing machines were hurting the printing trade, and, consequently, many German printers were coming to this country.

He recommends German printers in this country to try and get work in English printing offices, as the union cannot support the steadily increasing numbers of the unemployed.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

The closing entertainment of the Summer school of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held this evening at 7 East Fifteenth Street. It will consist of a concert and exhibition of Summer work. Admission will be free.

WAR ON SWEAT SHOPS.

National Consumers' League Induces Manufacturers of Women's Goods to Use a Label.

After the first of September a new label will appear in the shops, and women will for the first time be able to purchase goods guaranteed not to be sweat-shop products and to have been made under satisfactory conditions.

The National Consumers' League, organized last May, has established this label. It has already signed contracts with a number of manufacturers of women's white goods for its use, and has inspected a number of other factories which are preparing to sign similar contracts.

According to the terms of the contract between the National League and the manufacturer permitted to attach the league label to his goods the manufacturer guarantees four things:

First—All goods are made on the premises.

Second—All requirements of the State factory laws must be complied with.

Third—No overtime must be worked.

Fourth—Children under sixteen years of age must not be employed.

Instead of being in a position where it was compelled to urge manufacturers to use the label, the National Consumers' League found a willingness on the part of the manufacturers not only to use the label on their goods, but to pay the cost of printing it, and also to protect it at law in case of any infringement.

The league, however, will furnish the label, for which the manufacturers will pay. It will only be used on white goods for women at present.

During the coming year the Consumers' League principles will be widely exploited, and a National crusade in favor of the label will be carried on. In many cities manufacturers have advertised "no sweat-shop goods." Mrs. Florence Kelley cites two instances of this coming directly to her attention. In a Chicago sweat shop, where she stumbled upon a smallpox case, she found a $60 overcoat, bearing the stamp of one of the leading tailors of Helena, Mon. This man advertised no sweat-shop goods, and perhaps was ignorant that the $60 coat was being made for him in a Chicago sweat shop.

The officers of the National Consumers' League, which has its office in the United Charities Building, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, are: President—Mrs. John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; Vice President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan, New York City; Treasurer—Mr. John Seely Ward, Jr., 48 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Florence Kelley, 105 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

THE OLD DOMINION STRIKE.

Fight Between a Gang of Italians and Party of Striking Longshoremen Is Narrowly Averted.

There was considerable excitement last evening when sixty Italians approached the foot of Canal Street, on their way to the Old Dominion Line pier, and there came near being a fight between them and a party of striking longshoremen who had congregated in West Street. The Italians were in charge of A. Purpura and another employe of the Italian Contract Labor Company.

As the party neared West Street four big longshoremen stalked up to Purpura and asked him where he was taking the Italians. A number of other longshoremen were near at hand, and at first it looked to Purpura as if a fight were imminent. He concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and after assuring the spokesman that he could follow him and see where he was taking the Italians, he headed them about and marched them to the Leonard Street Police Station. The striking men who had trailed along scampered back to West Street when they saw how near they came to being trapped by Purpura.

Nearly all the reserves had by this time gone out to supper, and the Italians were ordered by Capt. O'Brien to seek safety in the station house, which they did. A dozen of them, however, thought they were to be locked up, for they ran up to West Broadway as fast as they could and disappeared. Some of them reappeared, when the Italians were escorted to the Old Dominion Line pier later by a squad of policemen.

The march to the pier was without incident until they started down Franklin Street, where a number of boys and girls, who seemed to be friends of the strikers, gathered and yelled "Scab!" "Dago!" "Guinea!" and other epithets. Some stones and decayed fruit were hurled at the Italians, but no arrests were made, none of the missiles taking effect.

At 7 o'clock last night the day force, consisting of about 300 men, knocked off, and the steamboat J. G. Emmons took them off the dock at the end of it, and sailed away, with orders where to land them. In a few minutes the tug Edna, having the barge Louise C. in tow, arrived at the pier with 300 Italians aboard, all eager for work.

Four of the company's steamers were at this time tied up at the pier. They were the Jefferson, Guyandotte, Jamestown, and Old Dominion, the two latter having arrived from the South within a few hours of each other yesterday afternoon. Little freight had been taken from the Jamestown only, and as the Old Dominion was in the way, she steamed out into the river and anchored there to await orders. It was said that the Jamestown might sail to-morrow and the Jefferson to-day, if loaded in time.

One of the old longshoremen who has stood by the company all through the strike was assaulted yesterday morning while returning home from work. He was riding on a Belt Line car, and had evidently been spotted, for when the car reached a point above Desbrosses Street several men jumped on it and gave the man a drubbing.

No arrests were made, but the man sent word to the company later that he would not resume work unless he could reach the pier without being molested. Last evening the company's tug Katherine was sent to Pier 34 to bring the man to work.

MOTHER CHARGES CRUELTY.

Says a Neighbor Burned Her Baby's Feet Seriously.

An alleged case of cruelty to a child growing out of a feud between two Brownsville families was brought to the attention of the police of the Eastern Parkway Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday, by Mrs. David Shapiro of 354 Osborn Street.

Mrs. Shapiro called at the station house and complained that her son David, eighteen months old, had been burned on the feet with a hot poker by Mrs. Herman Frisch of 356 Osborn Street. Mrs. Shapiro's complaint was based on a statement made by her six-year-old daughter, Etta. According to the latter, she was playing with her little brother in the front yard of the Frisch home on Friday afternoon, when Mrs. Frisch came out with a hot poker and rubbed it against little David's bare feet. Etta had been forbidden by her mother to go into the Frisch yard, and did not tell her mother of Mrs. Frisch's alleged act until yesterday. Mrs. Shapiro then examined the boy's feet and discovered that they were badly blistered. Thereupon she went to the police station and made complaint. Sergt. Ouchterloney called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, and the baby's injuries were dressed by Surgeon Shields.

The Sergeant also had Mrs. Frisch brought to the station. She positively denied having burned the child. The Sergeant did not feel justified in holding her on Mrs. Shapiro's complaint, and she was allowed to go. Mrs. Shapiro was then referred to a police court.

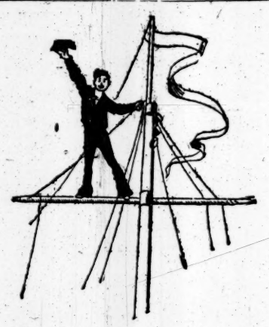
The Frisch and Shapiro families, it is said, have been on bad terms for some time.

Annual Bavarian Volksfest.

Ten thousand persons gathered at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday, to attend the twenty-sixth annual Bavarian Volksfest held under the auspices of the Bavarian Volksfest Verein of this city. The address of welcome was made by President Charles A. Clemens, and during the afternoon there was a parade of Bavarians in national costumes, a concert, and entertainments for the children. The festival will close next Sunday.

The Treadwell Post Office Robbed.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The store of Seymour Jackson at Treadwell was entered by burglars this morning. The Post Office safe was blown open and $300 in money, together with jewelry and notes to the value of $200, were taken. Six suspicious characters are being followed by a posse of armed men.



If saving money is a pleasure what splendid fun you ought to have.

For there are still some of those "early fall" black and blue cheviot sack suits marked down from $20 to $12.50, at all three stores.

And at Prince and Leonard Street stores there are 400 to 500 fancy mixed sack suits marked from much higher prices down to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARPETS.

ROYAL WILTONS.

(The Best Wearing Carpets Made.)
In exclusive designs and colorings. The finest assortment ever shown!

SPECIAL SALE OF

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

New Hartfords.

Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable, Woven in One Piece, (Carpet Sizes,)

7.6x 9, former price	$33.75;	now		$17.00
9x12,	"	"	54.00; "	27.00
10.6x12,	"	"	63.00; "	31.50
12 x12,	"	"	72.00; "	36.00
12 x15,	"	"	90.00; "	45.00

These Rugs Cannot Be Found Elsewhere in the City.

Fine Parlor Furniture.

Suits and Odd Pieces; Our Own Upholstering; 3 and 5-Piece Suits for the Balance of This Month at Greatly Reduced Prices.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND DRAPERIES

in Great Variety.

Parties desiring to have their Furniture Reupholstered can do so at the present time

AT A GREAT SAVING!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

PACKAGE CONTAINED BREAD.

Homeless Man Carried It in Jersey City at Night and Was Shot.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City recently gave orders to the police to arrest all persons carrying bundles through the streets at night unless they gave a good account of themselves and submitted their bundles to inspection. This order made no trouble until 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when Patrolman Thomas Kelly saw a man with a parcel in Bergen Avenue. The package was so small that Kelly did not think it worth while to halt the man until he tried to conceal it under his coat. Then he ordered the man to stop.

The fellow at once started on a run. Kelly pursued him until he reached Communipaw Avenue. Finding the man was likely to escape, he drew a revolver and fired two shots at him. At the second shot the man gave a jump and halted suddenly. The bullet had lodged in his hip. The wound was not serious.

At the Communipaw Avenue Police Station the prisoner said he was Herman C. Lober. He had no home and was looking for an unfinished building in which to sleep when he encountered Officer Kelly. The package he carried contained bread and meat that some one had given him. He was sent to the City Hospital.

SCENE SHIFTER BLACKLISTED.

Theatrical Protective Union's Action Against a Delinquent Member.

The Theatrical Protective Union yesterday indorsed the imposition of a fine of $250 upon one of its members who dared to work in a theatre during a strike. He refused to pay, and in consequence he will be hounded all over the country.

There was a strike in a Boston theatre about a year, and several men who belonged to unions affiliated with the National Alliance of Stage Employes remained at work. For this they were fined $250, and when they pleaded that the fines were excessive and they could not pay they were branded as delinquent members and non-union men, and affiliated unions in all cities and towns were asked not to recognize them. The Boston Stage Shifters' Union had won the strike in the theatre, and no mercy whatever was shown to the men who had remained at work.

Among these was a member of the Theatrical Protective Union of New York, and this union was requested to indorse the imposition of the fine upon him. It did so, but allowed him to pay the fine in installments. He argued that that would be a millstone around his neck for years, but no heed was given to his plea, and then he positively refused to pay. In consequence he will be blacklisted everywhere.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F.: The number of Jews in New York City is estimated at between 350,000 and 400,000.

EDWARD LEVINE: The information you seek would be obtained more satisfactorily by consulting the report just issued by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which can be obtained at 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Slipped on Stone and Fell Over Cliff.

Robert Keifen, twenty-five years old, of 249 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, spent Saturday night with friends in Hoboken. At midnight he started for home by way of the Mountain Road. He was walking along the edge of the road, and when near the top of the cliff he stepped on a loose stone, which turned under his foot. He lost his balance, and before he could recover himself fell over the cliff to the meadows below, a distance of forty feet. His right leg was broken and his shouts for help were not heard until 2 o'clock A. M. He was removed to the City Hospital.

State Liquor Dealers to Meet.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New York will be held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week. Tuesday afternoon the delegates will participate in the laying of the foundation stone of the Central Brewery at the foot of East Sixty-eighth Street. This brewery is the outcome of the formation of the Central Liquor Dealers' Association among metropolitan retail dealers about a year ago. Thursday the entire party will go to Rockaway Beach, where a dinner for 1,600 persons will be served.

Special! To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special! To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special! To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special! To-Day at O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE,
20th to 21st Street.

Fall Novelties in the Untrimmed Hat Dept.
Main Floor.

A choice assortment of the new shapes and colors for ladies, misses and children now ready for your inspection.

New Dress Shapes, Outing Hats, Cycling Hats, &c.

All that is new for the coming autumn is here in profusion.

Choice Novelties in Feathers, Birds, Wings, Aigrettes and other Trimmings appropriate for autumn at very attractive prices.

The New Dress Goods.

They are coming in daily and make a very pretty show.

New ideas in Plaids, Reversible Golf Cloths, Homespuns, Scotch Tweeds, &c., also all the new materials for Rainy-day Skirts.

To-Day, Another Special Offering of 50-in. All-Wool Cheviots navy and black, thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

☞ Usual price 85c.,
59c. yard.

The New Silks.
On the Main Floor.

In the big Silk Section we are showing a complete line of new Fall Silks, comprising all the latest cords in solid and fancy effects, and will offer as a special inducement this week

2,000 Yards of Black Peau de Soie.
☞ Regular 1.59 Quality,
1.25 yard.

This Week's Inducements in the Furniture Dept.

Look them over. Every article is thoroughly reliable. We don't hesitate to pronounce them the best furniture bargains in town. Read:

Parlor Suits (Turkish Overstuff).

37.00 Suits now	24.98
50.00 Suits now	31.00
60.00 Suits now	42.00
60.00 Suits, with mahogany finish frames, now	45.00
70.00 Suits, with inlaid frames, now	48.00
80.00 Suits now	55.00

Fancy Rockers.

Ten different patterns to pick from; they were formerly priced at 4.00, 4.50, and 5.00, but were reduced for this sale to

2.98 each.

Sideboards (Antique Oak).

The 18.00 Grade now	12.98
The 38.00 Grade now	28.00
The 55.00 Grade now	39.00
The 60.00 Grade now	42.00
The 70.00 Grade now	55.00

Morris Chairs.

"Morris" Chairs, mahogany finish, massive frames, hair-filled cushions, covered in figured velours.

☞ Regular Price 13.50.
Special, 8.98

Chiffonieres.

Solid Oak Chiffonieres, 33 inches wide, with five drawers, neatly carved frame and beveled mirror.

☞ Regular Price 10.00 and 12.00. Now 6.75 and 8.50.

A choice collection of new designs in Parlor, Library and Dining Room Furniture at unusually low prices.

All cash purchases except bicycles and sewing machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

O'Neill's.

Beginning To-Day, Monday,
A Great Sale of Portieres!

Something that will interest every house keeper who reads this announcement, for autumn is coming, and you'll soon begin to think of new draperies and will be looking for bargains. This is an exceptional opportunity. We want to close out a large lot of these goods, and to dispose of them quickly have made

Enormous Reductions!

Glance at these items; they are without doubt

The Greatest Values in Portieres Ever Offered in the City of New York!

RED AND WHITE STRIPE RIBBED PORTIERES, with heavy knotted fringe top and bottom, useful in interior national decoration, regular value $2.00. pair, 79c

HEAVY ARMURE SILK CURTAINS, double face, with stripe and detached figures, heavily fringed. regular valne was 2.98 pair, for this sale. 1.48

FINE COTTON DERBY PORTIERES, double face, with figured centres and dado top and bottom, fringe and valances, in six colors; also, IMITATION BAGDADS, in a large variety of colors, just the thing for couch covers, dens or cozy corner decorations; also HEAVY ARMURE REVERSIBLE RAW SILK TAPESTRY CURTAINS, basket weave, fringed top and bottom, regular price was 4.00 1.98

ROMAN CROSS STRIPE PORTIERES, fringed top and bottom, Indian and Turkish effects, in four handsome colorings, regular price was 4.50, for this sale 2.29

A SPECIAL LOT OF PORTIERES, COMPRISING "THE HIGHLAND," FLORAL FRENCH DESIGNS AND MAIDEN SKIRT PATTERNS, a variety of colors, all trimmed with heavy tassels, regular price was 5.00, for this sale 2.98

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, Bokhara and Persian effects, extra heavy quality, in Delft blue, empire green, red and other colors, regular price was 6.00, for this sale it is 3.25

ORIENTAL AND SYRIAN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN STRIPED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, heavily fringed top and bottom, beautitul colorings, suitable for Moorish rooms; also a handsome line of Silk Armure Curtains, in rich colors, regular value 6.00 . . . . . 4.98

PLAIN AND FIGURED SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, in a beautiful range of colors, never sold for less than 10.00, for this sale 5.98

FROU FROU AND SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, fringed, all new and rich colors, regular value was 12.50, for this sale they are marked 6.98

FINE SPUN SILK TAPESTRY PORTIERES, with rich fringes, a variety of colors, regular price was 15.00, for this sale 9.75

SILK LAMBALLES AND ORIENTAL SPUN SILK PORTIERES, newest and most stylish designs, twelve different patterns, regular price was 17.50, for this sale . 10.98

ALSO A HOST OF OTHER VALUES IN LACE CURTAINS, SOFA PILLOWS, BED SETS, EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Some of this Week's Attractions in the Grocery Dept.
4th Floor.

FINE GROCERIES

TEAS.

We import and blend our teas. The best results will be obtained by observing the following:

FIRST—Always use good Teas.
SECOND—Use two hot dry earthenware teapots.
THIRD—Use water which has just reached the boiling point.
FOURTH—Infuse about four minutes.
FIFTH—Pour off into the second hot, dry teapot.
SIXTH—Avoid second brews with used tea leaves.

Finest English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 38c.; 1 lb., 75c.; 5 lbs., $3.50.

Choice English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 33c.; 1 lb., 65c.; 5 lbs., $3.00.

English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, ½ lb., 23c.; 1 lb., 45c.; 5 lbs., $2.15.

English Breakfast, Japan, Oolong or mixed, 1 lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. for $1.00.

SAMPLE TEAS, 30c. lb.

COFFEE.

Padang, Java, and Longberry Mocha, 1-pound cartons, roasted daily, in the bean, ground or pulverized.

☞ Regular 31c. kind, 25c. lb.
1-lb. tins, ground or pulverized, (3c. allowed on each tin returned,) 28c. lb.
3-lb. bags in the bean for 75c.
25 or 50 lb. tins, (tins free,) 25c. lb.

JAMOKA BLEND.

1-lb. cartons in the bean or ground, 19c. lb.
4-lb. cartons, in the bean for 75c.
25 or 50 lb. tins, (tins free,) 19c. lb.

TABLE WATERS, GINGER ALE, CIDER, ETC.

Equinox Natural Spring Water, pints, 10c.; doz., $1.15; quarts, 16c.; doz., $1.90.
Ginger Champagne, pints, 12c.; doz., $1.35; quarts, 18c.; doz., $2.04.
Sparkling Vin de Pomme, pints, 12c.; doz., $1.37; quarts, 20c.; doz., $2.25.
Corry's Belfast Ginger Ale, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, 5 doz., $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Ginger Beer, pints, $1.15 doz.; 5 doz., $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Soda Water, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Lemon Fizz, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, $5.50.
Corry's Belfast Sarsaparilla, pints, $1.15 doz.; case, $5.50.
Mott's Russet Cider, pint bot., 14c.; doz., $1.58.
Mott's Russet Cider, quart bot., 24c.; doz., $2.70.
Ross's Ginger Ale, $1.25 doz.
C. & C. Ginger Ale, $1.35 doz.
Bolen & Byrne Ginger Ale, 90c. doz.
Bolen & Byrne Sarsaparilla, 90c. doz.
Gosman's Ginger Ale, $1.00 doz.

Fruit Syrups, etc., for Summer Beverages.

Claret, Raspberry, Orange, or Pineapple Lemonade, very fine and pure, bottle, 28c.; doz., $3.25.
Fruit Syrups, all flavors, full pints, 22c.; full quarts, 40c.
Lime Juice, (Rose's,) pints, 20c.; quarts, 30c. Lime Juice, (Crown,) quarts, 23c.
Raspberry Vinegar, (Rose's,) quarts, 45c.

The O'Neill Bicycle, formerly 27.00, 15.98

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st STREET.

SIXTH AVENUE,
20th to 21st Street.

The New Fall Styles in Ready-to-Wear Suits and Separate Skirts

may now be seen in our big Cloak and Suit Rooms in great variety. Unusually close attention has been paid this season to style, fit and finish.

Six Noteworthy Values!

In Skirts.

At 2.98 Ladies' Black Serge Skirts, full circular shape, percaline lined and bound with velveteen.

At 3.85 Ladies' Gray Homespun Skirts, habit back, percaline lined and bound with velveteen.

At 5.00 Ladies' Black Cheviot Serge Skirts, in the new Tunic effect, velveteen bound and lined with percaline.

In Suits.

At 9.98 Ladies' Suits, men tailored, black cheviot and homespun, jaunty fly-front walking coat, lined throughout with taffeta, circular-shape skirt, percaline lined.

At 18.00 Ladies' Camel's Hair Cheviot Suits, in Oxford effects, jaunty eight-button reefer jacket, lined with good quality taffeta; skirt is the habit shape and lined with the new mercerized linings.

At 39.75 Ladies' Broadcloth Suits, in fly-front and tight-fitting effects, strapped seams, new shape skirt, entire suit lined with extra quality taffeta, black, brown and castor shades to select from.

Choice novelties in Silk and Cotton Waists at very attractive prices.

Three Great Bargains in the Clothing Department

Children's Two-piece Vestee and Sailor Suits, in strictly all-wool materials, odd lots, worth up to 5.00 a suit. Your choice at

2.50 each.

Boys' Wash Suits, fancy and plain patterns, formerly sold up to 2.00 each. Your choice at

59c each.

100 MEN'S SUITS,
large sizes, 38 to 44 inch chest measure, worth 12.00 each. Your choice while they last at

5.00 each.

Some August Bargains in the China Department.

TOILET SETS.

Eleven-piece Toilet Sets, beautiful underlaid decorations—floral design, in assorted colors,

3.15

Nine pieces	2.25
Six pieces	1.35

DINNER WARE.

A special lot of English Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, fine green floral decorations; regular price was 12.00.

Special 8.25 Set.

JARDINIERES.

We want to close out an assorted lot of Jardinieres, 7 and 8 inch, variety of colors, and to dispose of them quickly have marked them

25c and 35c each.

A Special Sale of Refrigerators!

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests, all hardwood and handsomely finished; while they last, at these prices:

16.25 Grade 13.00 12.98 grade 8.98

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

STEAMERS IN A LIVELY RACE.

Actors on One Boat and Politicians on Other—Politicians Won and Waited for Their Money.

There was a spirited race in the East River yesterday morning between the steamer Charles G. Ivins, Capt. John Malcolm Hawkins, and the steamer Lenox, Capt. Charles McLaurin. The Ivins had aboard the members of "The Man in the Moon" and "The Rounders" companies, who were on their way to Rye Beach for a clambake.

On the Lenox was the Anawanda Association, the Tammany organization of the east side "gashouse district." In this party were Councilmen John J. Murphy, John T. Oakley, and Frank J. Goodwin, Dock Commissioner Murphy, City Chamberlain Keenan, Congressman Bradley, Capt. Haslacher, and others.

Both boats left the East Twenty-fourth Street recreation pier. While they were loading at opposite sides of the pier the two parties mingled in a friendly way, and somehow the merits of the boats as fliers were discussed.

Dan Daly, who was on the Ivins, won a lot of money on the Saturday race and he was in a sporting mood.

"I'll bet you a ten-spot we'll do you," he said to Dock Commissioner Murphy. Surrounded by his constituents, there was nothing for Murphy to do but "call" Daly, and he did it with a roll that looked fat enough to have apoplexy.

The example thus set was quite popular and soon everybody was betting. Bets were made from a round of drinks, price 10 cents for two, up to "wine."

Both boats got away together at 10:15 A. M. The stokers below were well primed with all the beer they wanted before the start was made and the way they threw coal into the furnaces was enough to bring joy to the heart of the Coal Trust.

First the Ivins tok the lead, and it looked as if the player folk had a walk-away. Then the Lenox took a spurt, and in the language of an enthusiast aboard, made the Ivins look like a "crab." When asked to elucidate, he replied, "She's goin' backward."

It was a seesaw until the southerly end of Blackwell's Island was reached. Then by degrees the Lenox slowly crawled to the fore, and she had a length the better of it when both separated at the northerly end of the island, where by agreement the finish had been placed.

There was great rejoicing among the politicians. They got home first, and headed by Councilman Murphy and Congressman Bradley, camped out on the recreation pier to wait for their money on the arrival of the other boat, which was scheduled to get home at midnight. She had not put in an appearance at a late hour, and some of the politicians were a little bit afraid that they had been tricked by the other fellows landing at a point further up the stream.

The story of the race came out when detectives from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station visited the pier and made searching inquiries as to the contest. The Captain, engineer, and even the stokers were closely questioned to make sure that the laws had not been violated, and that life was not endangered. It is said the Federal authorities also made inquiries.

ELEVATED ROAD GUARD HURT.

Rolled Between Iron Rail and Moving Car at Station.

James Burke, a guard on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, was possibly fatally injured yesterday at the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Station. He was about to go to his post on the platform of the car when the train started. Burke was rolled between the car and the iron guardrail of the platform.

He was turned around and around as the train proceeded with constantly accelerating speed. Fortunately, the car was the last on the train. When released, Burke dropped to the track unconscious.

There he was found by a station employe. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital. He has a compound fracture of the skull, several ribs are fractured, and he has internal injuries.

Big Oyster Scow Wrecked.

An oyster scow, lying at the bulkhead in South Street, north of the Fulton Fish Market, sprung a leak on Saturday morning last, and, continuing to make water, careened on its side and causing grave apprehension to the owners of the adjoining scow, No. 6, about 5 o'clock A. M. Saturday No. 6 was towed out of the slip. As it cleared the slip the other, which was No. 7, turned completely over on its side, and after the hull had filled with water, it slid out from the top, which tumbled over on its side, wrecking the whole upper part. A big iron safe, which was in it, was recovered yesterday by a man named Wilson, but his chances for recovering salvage are said to be small. The scow belongs to the Fulton Fish Market Association, who had no night watchman to take care of it. Hundreds of sightseers flocked to the spot yesterday to see the wreck.

Female Prisoner Jumps Overboard.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Mary Ann Carr, a Port Huron woman, leaped from the rail of the steamer Darius Cole to-day into Lake St. Clair and was drowned before the steamer could be put about and boats lowered. She was en route to Detroit in charge of an officer, having been arrested for the theft of $35. She had acted refractorily on the trip down.

BY TROLLEY TO BE BAPTIZED.

Fifty Persons Go to Hunt's Point in Special Cars.

About fifty persons were immersed for baptism in the waters of the Sound off Hunt's Point yesterday afternoon. E. E. Frank, evangelist, performed the ceremony. Mr. Frank has been conducting revival meetings in a large tent at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street for two weeks.

After the morning service and not long after noon the candidates for baptism, accompanied by about 200 friends, boarded two special trolley cars and proceeded to Hunt's Point.

Tablecloth Thief on the Aurania.

Detectives were summoned on board the Cunard steamship Aurania yesterday afternoon, to investigate the theft of a valuable tablecloth, which disappeared mysteriously from the saloon on Saturday evening. The Chief Steward declined to discuss the theft when asked for details.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
8 P. M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE and FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. WEBER & FIELDS
HURLY BURLY. Matinee Sat. at 4. Ex. Mat. Labor Day.

LYCEUM THEATRE
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
On Thursday, Sept. 7th,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in a new three-act comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "Miss Hobbs."
Cast includes Chas. Richman, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Orrin Johnson, Jos. Wheelock, Jr., Mrs. Bloodgood, Mabel Morrison, etc. Sale begins next Thursday.
DALY'S THEATRE—Mon., Sept. 11.
E. H. SOTHERN | VIRGINIA HARNED
—THE KING'S MUSKETEER.—

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
Charles Frohman Presents for 2 weeks only
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO
Rice & Cohen, Yorke & Adams, 3 Polos.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, Formerly Lyric, B'way & 44th St.
OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:15 WITH
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

AMUSEMENTS.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle!
500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
THE MAN IN THE MOON!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville. Maggie Cline, Marie Dressler, 150 Artists. Am. début KITTY LOFTUS. Extra Mat. LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 4th.

The Crowded 5th WEEK! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit! The Rounders!
XTRA HOLIDAY MAT. "Labor Day." Nxt. Mon.
ROOF TO-NIGHT! "MAID in the MOON!" Rice's Summer Nights

VICTORIA Roof Garden. Last 3 Weeks.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evg's 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
1st Time Here, the Great London Comedy Success,
A LITTLE RAY OF SUNSHINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 31ST.
ANDREW MACK in
his new play, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS.
Regular Mats. Seats now on sale.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 45

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY MARKET'S SAD PLIGHT

Probability of War in South Africa and Famine in India Has Its Effect—Few of England's Colonies Are Really Prosperous—The Bank Striving to Boost the Market All It Can.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Bank of England is gradually getting beaten in its attempt to sustain money market rates. It has borrowed freely from the market this week in the hope of maintaining discounts at its minimum, but has failed, and the working rate is about 3¼ per cent., with a tendency downward. I believe money must become cheaper for several reasons, chief among which is the stagnation of business produced by politics in South Africa and France.

Our manufacturing industries are kept in full activity by orders booked before either of these sources of anxiety became acute, but new orders are not now pressing forward and unless the clouds soon disperse we shall have an outcry about the scarcity of work with efforts to reduce wages which are sure to produce labor troubles.

As for Stock Exchange speculation it cannot get scope anywhere, and even in American rails the public is doing scarcely anything. We are sorely tempted by advancing prices in Wall Street and by all good news about crops and manufacturing prosperity sent over the cables daily, but the mass of people find their courage fail them before the dangers of war and revolution. This inaction operates to reduce new demands upon credit and the absence of these, more than the increased strength of the bank, presses down rates on money. It is impossible to keep the discount at 3½ per cent. when seven-day loans can be had at 2¼ per cent.

I am doubtful, because directly they go low enough to open our bullion market to foreign buyers, gold will flow out, and the rate-hoisting process will have to be resumed. So near is export gold now that the bank can only command supplies coming to hand by offering a farthing more than the mint price for them. In favor of cheapness are the civil complications in France, which would send French money to London, while against it are the urgent necessities of Germany, the considerable requirements of Russia, the probable famine demands of India, and last and worst, the approaching necessities of a South African war. This catastrophe is now well-nigh crtain, and will have two consequences inimical to the continued cheapness of money. It must interrupt the supplies of gold from the Rand Mines, and involve the shipments of sovereigns to pay military charges at the Cape.

Looking at the aspect of affairs from the broadest possible standpoint I can see small hope of good times here for bull operators of any kind for months ahead. The present sagging of the money market is not because of a healthy product or abundance of wealth, but because of symptoms of disease in the body politic. Verily the burden of the empire is heavy for us. But a fortnight ago the Secretary of State for India pleased the country with a bright narrative of Indian prosperity and with a budget surplus exceeding fifty million rupees. Now a famine is certain to be felt over a large area of Central and Northwestern India.

This is probably good for your farmers, but for us it means more loans to India to help pay for food for her starving millions. And nowhere else are we particularly happy if the truth be told. Australasia is putting a bold face on in its position, but no colony there is really prosperous. New South Wales is not yet sure whether her loss in sheep by successive droughts should be twenty or thirty millions. Wool is dearer and in a rising course, but is not sufficiently high to give compensation for less stock. Hence, bottomless gulfs of bankruptcy yawn open at frequent intervals and allow those who can look to behold large trading or ranching companies kept alive by draining away the remaining resources of banks that should have failed and been wound up for good in 1893. The very revenues of these colonies are often deceptive through capital being treated as income, and are bodeful of hopeless embarrassments should a real credit crisis break out in London.

No wonder our bankers are often anxious and nervous; no wonder the bank of England vigorously struggles to protect the market and collect gold against a day when it alone can fill gaps in the credit system now worked thin and overburdened. The crisis might be put off for years in peace, but with war and famine to contend against it may be a matter of months.

A. J. W.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 27.—Last week's market was dull and inactive, though firm. There was a dogged determination displayed by yarn and cloth buyers to leave cotton alone, transactions being confined to retail assortments and aggregating much less than the output.

Oldham will practically close this week for the annual holidays. Rouen reports a good demand for yarns and cloths, with prices strong and fractionally higher. There has not been much change in the German markets for a week, although rather more has been done and prices are steadier.

FOREIGN FACILITIES.

Growth of International Trade Suggests the Possibility of Branch Banks in Europe.

The great increase in international trade within recent months and the belief that this country has but begun the development of its foreign markets have served to call the attention of Wall Street to some certain matters which heretofore have not impressed themselves as of any peculiar significance.

As one result of this there has been some discussion on the Street as to the need of the establishment of branch banks in foreign countries and of the probability of the transfer to the United States of international banking which has in the past been confined to London and other great European centres of finance. Incidentally the strength and the possibilities of the New York banks and banking houses to accommodate themselves to the changed condition of things and to handle, easily and with expedition, the increased business have been forcibly and fully demonstrated.

A talk with a number of bankers and financiers leads to the conclusion that, while there is no immediate necessity or present likelihood of the establishment of branch banking houses in foreign countries, the time may come when the magnitude of our foreign trade and the consequent increase in financial operations will necessitate an amendment to the National banking law to permit of such a change. It is predicted, indeed, that the extension of our commercial relations will have nothing short of a revolutionary effect on our foreign banking relations, though just what the effect will be none of the bankers care at present to predict.

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An official of the National Bank of Commerce, speaking of the matter, said: "It is a well-known fact that the country's banking relations with other countries have lately increased enormously. To say that, however, simply is to say that our international trade has increased, for that increase in the very nature of things makes more business for the financial institutions. The greater, therefore, the increase in foreign business, the greater the increase in foreign banking.

"Now what does that signify? At present, perhaps, nothing. Our banks can handle all the business they have, foreign as well as home, and a great deal more. But admittedly our system is extending greatly—and it will continue to extend. We are lending money in Europe, a thing we never did before; and money jumps from one side to the other. At present our correspondents handle our business satisfactorily, but is it assured that they will always be able to do it; or as satisfactorily, for instance, as if we were doing it through branches of our own? I would incline to give the answer in the negative.

"Take the case of the British banks. Their law permits them to establish branches, or, more properly, agencies, throughout the world. They have taken advantage of this, as we see in New York, and it has proved most satisfactory. The work that they now do through their agencies could, it is true, be done through correspondents, but it is a serious question in my mind if correspondents would or could work in such close relations as do these agencies which devote themselves exclusively to their own bank's affairs.

"For that reason I think that it may be that in time—though not now or perhaps for some years—this country will adopt an idea similar to that of the British bank branch system. To do this, the National Bank act would have to be amended, but that should not be a difficult matter. In a measure the establishment by certain American banking houses of houses abroad, who are more than correspondents, shows the tendency of the times."

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An official of the National City Bank, speaking of the subject, said: "It is not impossible that in time foreign branch banks may be established, but at present there is no need for them. Our banks can handle all the foreign business, and much more, under their present system—a fact, by the way, that speaks well for the elasticity, as it were, of our system."

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A member of a well-known private banking house said: "It is a very big matter to discuss. Certainly I see no necessity at present for any increase in our foreign banking facilities. The banks and banking houses are able to handle ten times their present business without inconvenience and without discommoding themselves. It may be that branches will come in time, but I am not certain of that. I don't see that correspondents can't do the work as well.

"Of course, every one recognizes that our financial relations have largely increased of late, but I think it will be some time yet before there will be such a transfer of international banking to New York that European centres will be affected."

Outside Securities.

The market for outside securities during the last week was not characterized by any noticeable escape from the dullness which has prevailed on the curb for a number of weeks back. There was no period of marked activity except at the close of one day, when the development of a sudden and irresistible strength in New Amsterdam Gas led to a spurt in

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 26, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 26, 3,361,676.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 26, 1899.
118⅝ February 28.	108¾ Jan. 16,	113	115	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	114	114	113	113	108	55
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17½	17¾	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	17⅞	17⅞	17	17⅞	...	2,540
68¼ August. 1.	56⅜ June 16.	66½	67	— ⅞	American Car & Foundry Company pf	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	66½	67	65¼	67	...	2,572
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	42¾	43	— 1	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000 000	.....	..	45	45	43	43	...	5,175
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	91	91⅞	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	92	92¾	91	91½	...	6,807
45 August 23,	33¾ March 6.	44	44½	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	44¼	45	43¼	44¼	38¼	29,370
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93½	95	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	89½	1,112
52½ March 3.	33 January 3.	35½	38½	+ 1	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	May 15, '99	1	37½	37½	36	36	...	200
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	145	147	+ 2⅝	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	141⅛	145	141⅛	145	...	981
37½ January 24.	15 July 27.	16¾	17½	..	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	17	17½	17	17	34½	800
87¼ January 26.	61 July 26.	67½	69	..	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	67	67	66¾	67	85	350
15½ March 13.	5¾ July 20.	5¾	6½	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	6	6	6	6	14½	720
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	57	57¼	— ¼	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	57¾	57¾	54¾	57⅛	34	29,400
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	98	98¼	— 1⅝	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	98¼	99½	97½	98	87½	3,155
182 March 30.	123¾ February 4.	152¾	153	— 5½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	159	160	150⅝	153½	144¾	67,327
136 March 20.	110 January 16.	119	121	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	120	120	119¾	119¾	115¼	245
105 April 18.	99½ March 2.	99	101	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	100	100	100	100	97⅞	100
52⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	43¼	43½	+ ½	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	42½	43½	42	43¼	...	10,162
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	90	91	— ¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	90¼	90½	90	90¾	...	850
229½ April 5	88½ June 21.	127¾	128	+ 7	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	121¾	131½	121	128	144½	198399
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	144	147	+ 2½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	145	145½	145	145½	135½	390
43½ May 23,	36 May 8.	40½	41½	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41	41	41	41	37¾	200
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	23¼	23½	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23	14	56,835
68¼ Aug. 24,	50⅜ January 7.	66¾	66⅞	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	67	68⅛	66⅝	66⅞	36¾	192,017
13½ July 22,	8¾ June 20.	11½	11¾	+ ¼	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	...	575
67⅛ August. 10,	44¼ June 20.	53½	54	+ 2¼	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99	1¾	53⅞	55	53	54	...	4,495
41⅛ May 3.	24 May 24.	37¾	38¼	— ⅛	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	38½	38½	37⅜	38	...	4,545
84⅜ August 14,	70 May 16.	83½	83¾	..	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99	1¾	83¼	84	83	83½	...	3,085
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	57	57½	— ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	57	57⅞	56⅛	56⅞	...	6,515
$1½ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	55⅝	56	+ 2½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	35,000,000	.....	..	53½	57½	53¼	56	...	19,556
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	74½	74¾	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000 000	.....	..	74½	75	73¾	74½	...	22,743
137 April 15.	77¾ January 3.	104½	104¾	— 4⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	100½	100½	100¼	104⅛	65⅞	378,321
60 March 17.	135 June 5.	142½	143½	+ 4	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	144⅞	144⅞	139	142	128½	2,465
20⅜ August 14.	9½ May 9.	19¼	19⅝	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	19⅝	19⅝	18½	19¼	10⅝	4,105
35 January 3,	30¼ March 25.	32	..	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	32	32	32	32	31½	960
70 January 3,	50½ June 2.	54	54½	+ 2	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	55	55	54	54½	54¾	1,000
99½ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	97	98	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	97	97¼	97	97¼	85	200
60⅝ August 21,	45¾ May 9.	59¼	59¾	— 1¼	Central Pacific, Speyer & Co., certfs	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	60¼	60⅝	59	59	...	18,300
68⅝ April 29,	52¼ August 22.	54	55	+ 1⅜	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	55½	55½	52½	54⅝	...	1,280
31¼ February 2,	23⅜ May 31.	29⅝	29½	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	28⅝	29⅜	28	29⅝	24⅜	47,455
114 August 5,	91 February 8.	111	113½	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99	3½	111½	112	111½	112	...	500
199¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	136¼	136½	— ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,789,600	June 15, '99	1½	137	137⅝	135⅝	136⅜	118⅝	32,420
85 August 26,	59¾ January 4.	84	85	+ 7¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	78	85	77½	85	61	4,425
127½ August 24,	112⅜ January 3.	127	129	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	July 1, '99	1½	127½	127½	127½	127½	109	110
23 January 23.	13 June 1.	15⅞	16	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,239,300	.....	..	15¾	16⅛	15½	16⅜	17¼	25,140
83 August 26,	50⅜ January 5.	82¼	83	+ 5⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,365,800	July 31, '99	2	77	83	77	83	42	7,221
39⅜ August 17,	28 January 22.	39¼	39¼	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	39	39¼	38	39	30	2,610
103½ August 12,	83⅜ January 3.	96	96¼	— ½	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,471,500	July 15, '99	2	96½	96½	95	96	...	1,800

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 26, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 26. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 26,1899
12½ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	10¼	10½	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000			9½	10½	9⅜	10¼	9⅞	3,325
49⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	41	42	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	42⅜	42⅜	41	41	34½	300
135⅝ August 21.	120½ January 4.	134½	134¼	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	134⅞	135⅝	133⅜	134	114⅞	97,120
175¼ August 1.	166⅛ January 3.	175⅛	176	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	175½	176½	175½	176¼	158	132
165 March 29.	141¾ January 4.	163	164	— ¼	Chicago & Northwestern	89,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	162½	163½	161½	163	135⅞	1,800
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	198	200	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	July 6, '99.	1¾	196½	199	196¼	199	..	325
122½ January 27.	107⅛ May 13.	119½	119¾	— ¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	120½	121	119	119¾	106¾	75,716
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14½	15	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer	14,000,000	.....	..	14¾	15	14	14	9	1,275
56½ March 27.	36½ January 3.	45	45¼	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	45½	45½	45½	45½	..	310
63⅞ April 10.	42½ January 4.	56¾	58¼	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	57½	58¾	56	57¾	35¾	5,005
10[illegible] January 26.	94 May 10.	98¼	99½	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	99	99	99	99	..	150
16¾ January 25.	9 July 5.	12½	13	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	11	11½	11	11½	..	300
45 April 26.	37¾ June 23.	44	44½	+ 6¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	8,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	40	45	40	44½	43½	1,210
189 August 24.	184⅞ March 6.	189	192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, '99.	1¾	189	189	189	189	..	478
5⅜ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	2⅝	3	— ⅜	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..	100
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	50	50½	— 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	53¼	53½	50	50	24¾	15,810
8¾ January 7.	6¼ August 23.	7½	8	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	6¼	8½	6¼	8	..	10,427
22¼ January 9.	15½ July 14.	20½	21	+ 2¾	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	18	21⅞	17¾	21	..	23,540
8⅞ January 6.	4½ July 12.	5¾	6	+ ¼	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝	..	4,330
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	47½	48	+ 2	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	47¼	48¼	46	48	..	3,619
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17½	18	+ ¼	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	18	18½	18	18¼	..	1,242
19⅞ August 18.	6½ February 5.	18½	19	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	19½	19½	18½	18½	6½	2,275
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	49	49¼	+ 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	48¼	50½	46½	49⅛	..	58,365
100 August 26.	78 June 29.	99⅜	100	+ 1⅜	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	97¾	100	97	99⅜	..	25,955
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	187	188	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	189½	187¾	175⅛	187¾	190	49,158
50½ January 31.	20 August 16.	38	40	— 2	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	38	38	38	38	45⅛	325
125¾ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	124	125	— ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	124¾	125¼	124	124¼	108¾	9,012
181 August 2.	157 January 7.	174½	176½	— ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	176¾	177	175	176	151	3,910
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	23¾	23⅞	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grand	38,000,000	.....	..	22⅜	24⅞	22⅝	23⅝	14½	39,925
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	77¾	78	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	76¾	78¾	76¾	78	55⅞	17,725
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	21⅞	21½	+ ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20½	21½	20	21¼	18	3,650
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	..	..	+ 2	Detroit Gas	4,313,000	.....	..	99½	99½	99	99	..	700
6¼ August 24.	3 April 14.	5⅝	6	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	5¼	6¼	5¼	5¾	..	3,350
16⅞ August 25.	7¾ January 4.	16¼	16½	+ 2½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	13¼	16⅞	13¼	16⅞	7¾	10,615
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅞	14½	..	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14¼	3,005
42 January 24.	32½ June 21.	38½	39	+ 1½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	38⅝	40	38	38⅞	38½	8,092
22½ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	18	20½	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	20	20¼	20	20¼	19½	650
102 August 25.	*92¾ January 14.	102	104	+ 2¾	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	99	102	99	102	..	700
45¼ August 18.	36 March 28.	44	45	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	44⅜	45	43½	44½	27	2,050
91 August 26.	70 January 7.	91¼	92	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	90	91	90	91	55	340
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	58½	59¼	— 1¼	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	60½	60⅜	57⅛	58½	..	30,285
93¼ April 3.	72 May 13.	81¾	81⅞	— ⅞	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,148,100	July 20, '99.	1½	82½	82⅝	81	81⅛	..	4,135
32¼ May 15.	17 January 4.	..	..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	..	20	20	20	20	14½	30
25 January 5.	14 August 9.	..	..	+ 5½	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	20	22½	20	22½	23	200
30 March 28.	14 February 14.	..	..	+ 2¾	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	24	27½	24	27½	15½	1,550
125¼ August 3.	95⅛ January 3.	123½	124½	..	**General Electric Company**	18,276,600	July 15, '99.	1½	124	124⅞	124	124	..	1,500
76⅜ March 20.	62½ April 7.	65	65½	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1½	65½	65½	64¼	65	..	2,070
110 January 12.	106⅜ May 31.	107	109	— 3	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107	107	107	107	..	150
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	167½	168½	— ½	Great Northern preferred	74,233,300	Aug. 1, '99	1¾	168¼	168½	167	168	138	1,508
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	116	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	115	115	114	115	94	310
29¾ August 24.	22 July 12.	29	30	+ 2½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	27	29¾	27	29½	..	6,100
64½ August 26.	54½ May 13.	64¼	64¾	+ 1½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	64	64½	62¾	64½	..	5,371
74½ August 14.	60½ February 10.	73	76	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, 99.	50c.	73	73	73	73	..	12
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115¾	116	..	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	116	116¾	115¼	116	112¼	9,151
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	38	38¼	— 2¾	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	41	41	33	38½	61	21,115
95 January 5.	75½ July 27.	78	79	— ⅞	International Paper Company preferred	20,539,100	July 1, '99	1½	78¼	78¼	76½	77½	91½	700
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	16½	17	+ ½	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	17½	17½	16⅜	16⅜	..	2,020
15⅜ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	14¾	15¼	+ ½	Iowa Central	8,481,400	.....	..	14½	15⅜	14½	15	10¼	1,005
62¼ August 25.	42½ May 31.	60	61	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	57½	62¼	55½	60¼	37⅞	11,080
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	11½	12¼	+ 1½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	..	400
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	10½	12½	9⅞	11	20	5,780
5¼ February 1.	3 May 9.	5	5½	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	4½	200
22½ August 26.	16 May 2.	22	22¼	+ 4½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	19	22½	19	22½	16½	800
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	49½	52	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	49	50	49	50	..	60
62 August 26.	51 March 4.	62	62½	+ 4	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	58¼	62	57¾	62	53⅓	3,736
22¼ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	21¼	21½	— ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	21½	21⅞	21	21	19⅜	900
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	80	81	+ ⅜	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	80½	81½	80	81	76	1,629
208 January 24.	196½ January 6.	201½	210	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	.....	..	201	201	201	201	..	60
83⅞ August 21.	63 March 6.	82¼	82⅝	..	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	82⅝	83⅞	81¼	82½	59¾	54,616
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	113	113½	— 3½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,600,000	July 1, '99.	1	116½	116½	111¼	113¾	98	47,550
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15⅜	16	..	Metropolitan West Side, Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	..	1,450
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	59¼	60	..	Metropolitan West Side, Chicago, preferred	9,000,000	.....	..	58	58	58	58	..	100
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	206½	206¾	..	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	207	207	201	206½	166	10,937
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	15	15⅞	14⅜	15⅜	6¼	7,620
6 August 23.	1 January 6.	5½	5¾	+ ⅝	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	5⅜	6	4⅝	5⅝	..	36,780
77⅜ August 24.	35¼ January 6.	76¾	77	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	75¼	77⅜	74¼	77¼	28	6,625
98½ August 18.	73½ January 10.	97¼	98	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	97	98	96¼	97⅜	..	1,725
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	25½	25¾	— ⅛	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	24½	25½	24½	25½	..	925
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67½	68½	+ ⅞	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	66½	68½	66½	68½	..	100
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	13	14½	12¾	14½	12⅜	15,590
42¾ August 25.	30½ May 31.	42¼	42½	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	15,000,000	.....	..	41	42¾	39⅞	42¾	36½	35,460
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	50	50¼	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	49⅝	51½	48½	50¼	37	93,810
50 August 26.	32 January 3.	49¾	50	+ 3⅝	Mobile & Ohio	5,326,600	Feb. '8, '98.	1	45¾	50	45	49¾	29	7,700
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182½	184	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	184	184	184	184	..	40
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47	47½	— ⅜	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	48⅜	48½	47½	48	32½	1,872
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	..	101	+ 1¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	..	150
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	32¼	32½	+ 1¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	33¼	33¼	32¼	32¼	38⅛	1,075
8½ January 7.	2 July 13.	2½	2⅝	..	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	..	490
8⅞ May 3.	4½ March 17.	5	5½	..	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	8	100
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	55½	56¼	+ ¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	56	56¼	55	50¼	..	6,570
99⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	97½	98	..	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	98¼	98¼	98	98	..	1,020
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	118⅞	119	+ ½	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	118½	119⅞	118½	119	93¼	5,874
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	183	187	— 4	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	192	192	185	185	90	810
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	138½	139	— 1	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	139¼	140	138¼	138½	118½	11,100
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	13¾	14½	— 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¾	500
79 January 23.	65 March 7.	68	75	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	March, '98	2	72	72	72	72	..	50
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	32½	34½	— 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	33	33	33	33	37	200
28⅝ March 27.	18¾ January 3.	27¼	27½	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	27	28	2 8⅝	27¼	16½	49,082
28⅝ August 23.	17⅞ March 17.	26½	27	+ 2¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	25	28⅝	24½	27	15½	114,480
74¼ August 23.	61⅜ January 6.	72¾	73	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99	2	72½	74¼	72½	73	54⅜	26,500
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12½	12⅞	— ⅜	North American	39,738,100	.....	..	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12¾	7	4,900
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	56⅜	56⅞	+ 2⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	55	57½	54½	56⅞	40¼	119,565
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	78	78½	+ ⅜	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	77⅜	78½	76⅞	78	77⅛	15,252
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	48½	49	+ 5	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	45¼	48½	45	48½	61	2,120
77⅞ August 25.	68¾ June 10.	76½	78	+ 2⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	75	77⅞	75	77⅞	77¼	1,055
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	46	47	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	47½	49	45½	46	45¾	6,207
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	63	65	— 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	66¼	66¼	63¼	63¼	66	1,600
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47½	47⅝	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	48	48	46¾	47½	34¾	3,655
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	135½	135⅝	— ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	136⅜	137	135⅝	135⅝	119⅜	17,727
120½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120	120½	— ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug., 25, '99	1½	121¼	121¼	119	120½	106	30,635
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¾	3	+ ⅝	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2½	3	2¼	2⅝	1⅝	5,500
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	4	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	..	200
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	77½	77⅝	— ¼	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	77½	78	76¼	77½	44⅝	9,697
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	96½	98	— 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	97	97	97	97	66	200
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	190	192	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	190	190	190	190	171	850
61 August 14.	43¾ June 1.	59¾	60	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	59¾	60½	59	60¼	..	4,235
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	89	89⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	..	1,440
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	157½	159	+ ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	158⅞	158⅞	158	158½	186	625
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	22⅝	23	+ ⅜	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	22¾	23¼	22¼	22¾	19	10,880
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	62⅝	62¾	+ 1⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	61½	63½	61¼	62⅝	45¼	93,355
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	34¼	34⅜	+ 1⅜	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	33¼	37⅜	33¼	34⅜	22¼	2,249
23 August 25.	22¼ August 26.	22	23	..	Republic Iron & Steel	.....	.....	..	23	23	22¼	22¼	..	300
75 August 26.	74½ August 25.	74	75	..	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	.....	.....	..	74½	75	74¼	75	..	500
43½ February 3.	25½ January 4.	35	39	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '98	2	34	37	34	37	32	300
80¼ August 25.	66 January 3.	79½	81	+ 2¼	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	79	80¼	79	80¼	69¼	1,000
6 January 9.	3⅜ June 24.	5½	6	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	7	100
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	51	52	+ 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	51	52	51	52	60¼	600
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	15½	15¾	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	15	15¾	14¾	15¾	20¾	650
14⅞ February 1.	8⅞ January 6.	12	12¼	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	11½	12¾	11½	12	8⅝	5,220
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71¾	74	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	6,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	..	100
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37½	38	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	38	38½	37½	38	34¼	2,245
18¾ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	16¾	17	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	17	17½	16⅝	17	6	1,550
40⅝ August 3.	17 January 3.	38¼	38½	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	39½	39⅝	38	38½	12⅞	10,895
73⅞ August 26.	36 January 5.	70	71	+17	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	54½	73⅞	54½	73	24⅜	3,846
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	100	101	+ ½	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,000,600	.....	..	100⅜	101	100½	101	..	400
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	39¼	39¾	+ 1⅛	Southern Pacific	126,529,900	.....	..	40⅜	41¼	38⅝	39¼	22⅝	154,920
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	12½	13	12¼	12⅞	9¼	19,115
55 April 22.	40⅝ January 24.	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	54⅜	54¾	53⅜	54⅜	36½	26,940
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	8½	9	8½	9	9⅜	760
100 August 21.	36 January 9.	97⅜	97½	+ 1¾	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	98	100	93	97½	32⅜	52,400
150 August 22.	111 January 4.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	145	150	145	150	80	450
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	21¾	22	— ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	22½	23	21¾	22	16⅞	24,160
15½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	13	14	— ¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,400	.....	..	13	13	13	13	..	600
242 February 27.	166½ January 25.	180	185	..	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99	1¾	185	185	183¼	183¼	..	300
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	32½	33	— 1	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....	..	34	34	32¼	33	..	4,337
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	84	84¾	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	84¼	85	83½	84½	..	1,389
50⅜ February 21.	38¾ June 29.	47⅝	47¾	+ 1¾	Union Pacific	87,645,500	.....	..	46¼	47¾	45½	47⅜	24⅜	104,069
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	79⅝	80	+ 1⅞	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apr. 19, '99	1½	78½	80⅝	77½	80	67⅛	61,625
62 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	52	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	51¾	51¾	51	51⅜	44	154
11¼ August 21.	5⅜ June 7.	10⅛	10½	+ ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	10	11¼	9¼	10½	7⅝	59,905
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	76	76¼	+ 1⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,300	July 1, '99.	1¼	74½	77	74	76	72⅝	27,322
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	50½	50	..	United States Rubber	23,686,000	July 31, '99.	1	49½	50	49½	50	45⅝	840
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115⅜	118	..	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	115⅞	115⅞	115⅜	115⅜	105¼	420
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅞	8¼	..	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¾	8	7¾	8	8⅝	900
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23¼	23½	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	24	24¼	23	23¼	22¼	13,770
131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	130	132	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	128¾	130½	128½	130½	121	820
98¼ January 24.	87¾ June 1.	88¾	89½	+ ⅜	Western Union Tel-graph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	88¾	89¼	88	89	94⅜	4,344
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	11½	..	2,940
64 January 30.	50 June 2.	55	58	+ 4	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	50½	55	50½	55	..	333
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	28	29	+ 3¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24¾	29	24¾	28⅝	..	3,850
18⅜ August 24.	13½ May 24.	..	..	+ 1⅜	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	16¾	18⅜	16¼	18¼	..	15,816
58¼ August 25.	48⅜ May 26.	58	58¼	+ 4	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	54	58¼	54	58	..	22,139

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 26, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 26. $16,629,340

	Week Ending Aug. 26.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	107¼	107¼	106⅝	106½	22½
American Tobacco Co. scrip	108	108	108	108	*640
Ann Arbor 4s	95½	96	95½	96	25
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¼	103	102¼	102¾	168
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87½	88¼	87⅛	88	806
Atchison, Col. & Pacific 1st, tr. rects	63	63	63	63	1
Austin & Northwest 1st	96¾	97½	96½	96½	39
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96¾	97½	96¾	97½	438
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	93½	94	93½	94	27
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	101	100⅝	101	362
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	114½	115	114½	115	14
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	15
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅞	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	41
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121	121	120½	121	33
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100⅝	101¼	100½	101¼	137
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	87¼	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	144
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97¾	97¼	97½	75
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119½	119½	118½	119	31
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	114	114	114	114	16
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113½	113½	113	113¼	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114½	115	114½	115	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st con. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	112	112	112	112	7
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	113	113	112	112	11
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	170½	170½	170½	170½	32
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s	122	122	122	122	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 6s	120⅝	121	120⅝	121	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	4
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	144	144	144	144	11
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	107⅛	107½	107	107	137
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	132½	132½	132½	132¼	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	138	138	138	138	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 5s	99	99	99	99	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Louis. Div. 4s	63	66¾	63	66	583
Colorado Midland 2-4s	71¾	73½	71¾	73⅞	150
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	86⅛	87⅛	86⅛	87	150
Colorado Southern 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Commercial Cable 4s	104¾	105½	104¾	105½	11
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Denver & Rio Grande 1st	108½	109¼	108½	109	40
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	100½	101½	100½	100¼	83
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	85	87½	85	87½	53
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	100½	101	99¾	100¼	207
Detroit City Gas 5s	19	20	19	20	35
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land grant	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st con. 5s	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	28
Erie prior lien 4s	72¾	73⅝	72¾	72⅝	280
Erie general lien 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100⅝	10
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st con. 6s	104	106½	104	106	124
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	80½	80½	80	80	15
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	64½	65½	64½	65	33
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	39
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Galveston, H. & H. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	5
General Electric	59	60	59	60	26
Green Bay & Western deb., A	6½	7⅜	6¼	7½	1,280
Green Bay & Western deb., B	101½	101¾	101¼	101½	24
Hocking Valley 4½s	88¼	88⅞	88	88⅞	28
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	22
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	94¾	96	94¾	96	35
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	66	66	65½	65¾	23
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	109	109	109	109	5
International Paper 6s	115½	117	115½	116¼	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	72	73½	70	72½	536
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	6
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	109½	109½	108	108	5
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, reg	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	56	58	56	58	48
Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 1st 5s, tr. certfs	100	100	99¾	100	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	100	100	100	100	29
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	118	118	118	118	6
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Louis. & Nash., M. & Mon. 4½s	114	114½	113	114½	
Louisville & Nashville, P. & A. 1st					
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	110	110	110	110	1
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 6s	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	3
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96	96	96	96	13
Mexican Central 1st income	22¾	23½	22	23	249
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13¼	13	13¼	58
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87¼	87	87⅝	68
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	100	99	98½	44
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	94½	94½	92½	92½	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	94¼	95	94¼	95	46
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94¼	94⅞	94¼	94⅜	103½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69½	70	68¾	69⅞	581
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	20
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96¾	97⅜	96¾	97	133
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118¼	57
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100½	101⅜	100½	101¼	190
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	89¾	90	86¾	90	143
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 5s	107½	108	107½	108	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	132	132	132	132	7
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	117
N. Y. Central, Michigan Cent. collat. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s	108	108	107¾	109	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs., small	185	185	185	185	•22
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb. certfs	189	189½	189	189½	12
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	97	97	97	97	4
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96⅜	96½	95¼	96	196
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅛	67½	67	67⅜	125
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103¾	103	103¼	135½
Northern Railway of California 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¼	42
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	15
Oregon Short Line Income A	97½	97½	97½	97½	76½
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	77	79	77	79	44
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	4
Pennsylvania Company gtd. 1st g. 4½s	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	86¾	85	86¾	86
Peoria & Eastern income	29⅛	30	29½	30	80
Reading general 4s	88	88½	87⅞	88⅛	819
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	108½	109	108½	109	13
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	153½	153½	153½	153½	11
Rio Grande Southern 1st	72	72	72	72	5
Rio Grande Western 1st	98	99	98	99	13
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	85	85	85	85	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114	114	154
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	84¼	85½	84	85	459
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	12
St Louis & San Francisco general 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	8
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	94⅝	95	119
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	65½	65¾	64¾	65⅛	227
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	133	133	132½	132½	11
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	80½	79½	80½	83
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	86	86½	85¾	85⅞	3,450
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113	113¼	113	113¼	38
Southern Railway 5s	100½	110¼	100½	105⅜	66
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	85	83	85	66
Standard Rope & Twine income	25½	26⅛	24⅛	26	143
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	108	108	108	108	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st. Birm. Div. 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103⅞	104	103	104	64
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115½	115½	115	115½	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	25
Union Pacific new 4s	105¼	105¼	105	105⅛	55
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116	36
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅞	101	100⅜	101	170
Wabash debenture, Series A	76	76	76	76	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	37¾	38¼	36⅞	38¼	796
West. New York & Pennsylvania Inc. 5s	21½	22½	21½	22½	22
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	69½	69½	69	69	16
Western North Carolina 1st con. 6s	117	117	117	117	3
West Shore gtd. 4s	114¼	114¼	113¼	113¼	32
West Shore gtd. 4s, reg	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106½	5
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76½	78	76½	78	327
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	88
Total sales					$16,571,840

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 26, 1899.

	Week Ending Aug. 26.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130½	130½	130½	130½	6
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108½	27
United States 3s, registered	108½	108¾	108⅝	108¾	14½
Total sales					$57,500
Grand total					$16,629,340

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	113¾	Aug. 23
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅞	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	Aug. 24
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 14
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108½	Aug. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108¾	Aug. 25

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899 ..... 102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s ..... 118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	106¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan 27	82½	Jan. 3	86¼	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small ..... 105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C ..... 104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B ..... 108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1919 ..... 128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of August, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$180,711,070.08		
Gold bullion	128,940,362.13		
		$309,651,432.21	
Outstanding gold certificates	$75,529,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	12,356,750.00		
		63,173,669.00	•$246,477,763.21
		$407,825,728.00	
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,393,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,514,097.00		
		403,879,407.00	
			3,946,321.00
Silver bullion		.....	890,617.47
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,105,510.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,593,770.00		
		$92,699,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		92,699,280.00	
		$36,924,246.00	
United States notes			
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,645,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	930,000.00		
		19,715,000.00	
			17,209,246.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$762,909.00		
National bank notes	3,487,937.34		
Fractional silver coin	4,602,253.93		
Fractional currency	74.46		
Minor coin	246,542.80		
Deposits in National banks	80,611,597.56		
Bonds and interest paid	4,124,302.00		
		$93,835,617.09	
	$9,451,371.79		
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	7,380,834.81		
Outstanding checks and drafts	59,990,619.19		
Disbursing officers' balances	3,944,034.91		
Post Office Department account	2,052,687.41		
Miscellaneous items		82,819,548.11	
			11,016,068.98
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$279,549,016.60

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$553,147.57	$17,232,865.74	$34,204,319.95
Internal revenue	882,827.36	20,621,175.30	48,943,750.00
Miscellaneous	17,017.81	1,790,792.58	4,551,021.72
Total receipts	$1,452,992.74	$39,644,833.62	$87,699,091.67
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	225,000.00	6,750,000.00	20,253,489.81
War	100,000.00	13,150,000.00	32,431,080.06
Navy	180,000.00	4,245,000.00	9,335,245.40
Indians	.....	1,050,000.00	1,621,754.88
Pensions	200,000.00	12,755,000.00	25,680,674.80
Interest	100,000.00	3,700,000.00	8,878,845.38
Total expenditures	$805,000.00	$41,650,000.00	$98,211,090.33
Excess of receipts over expenditures	647,992.74	†2,005,166.38	†10,511,998.66
Receipts last year—			
Customs	486,257.45	13,789,332.24	28,959,013.20
Internal revenue	771,660.03	20,801,959.04	46,972,656.33
Receipts from all sources last year	1,271,915.19	35,858,309.35	79,705,417.93
Expenditures last year	2,112,000.00	49,127,000.00	123,390,475.44
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	875,820.00	1,812,140.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	22,233.00	937,118.50	2,139,764.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$538,170,301.00	$100,803,522.00	$638,974,426.00
This fiscal year	2,717,288.00	1,292,830.00	4,010,118.00
This month	1,210,872.00	633,122.60	1,843,994.00
This day	69,593.00	13,341.00	82,934.00

•Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$7,303,274
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	6,613,603
From Jan. 1, 1899	335,064,126
From Jan. 1, 1898	283,785,303

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 22, 1899	7,460,313
Week ended Aug. 23, 1898	6,171,878
From Jan. 1, 1899	291,224,994
From Jan. 1, 1898	310,615,077

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$11,188
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	389,974
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,772,214
From Jan. 1, 1898	72,350,172

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	443,844
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,800,737
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,200,561

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$25,771,962

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$11,188
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,149,611

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$31,976
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	64,224
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,482,405
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,580,071

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$818,152
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,076,211
From Jan. 1, 1899	30,779,114
From Jan. 1, 1898	29,406,968

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$786,176
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,011,987
From Jan. 1, 1899	28,295,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	27,825,897

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$43,164
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	454,198
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,255,619
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,930,243

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$818,152
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,703,324
From Jan. 1, 1899	56,579,851
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,606,529

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1899	$774,988
Week ended Aug. 26, 1898	1,249,126
From Jan. 1, 1899	45,324,232
From Jan. 1, 1898	$39,323,714

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 26, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101 June 19	98½	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	96 Aug 26	96½	96
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	102¾ Aug 26	102½	103
Do., registered	102½	Jan 25	100	Jan 20	101 Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	88½	Aug 24	78	Jan 6	88 Aug 26	87¾	88
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83 Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110 Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½ Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	95⅝	Aug 8	97½ Aug 26	97¼	97½
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	100¼	May 12	101 Aug 26	100⅞	101⅛
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½ Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¾ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111 June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108 Mar 13	..	110
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93⅞	Jan 23	94 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32½ Jan 11	..	..
Do. do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 26	10⅞	Jan 16	12 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½ Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½ May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128 June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼ Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105 June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 9	112 Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89 Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	115 Aug 25	114½	115½
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½ Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107½ Aug 3	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	100¼	Aug 26	100¼ Aug 26	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74 Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110 Aug 18	109	110
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129 June 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½ July 31	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105 May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108 Aug 8	108½	109½
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116¼ July 20	116⅞	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	103	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108½ Aug 19	108¼	108½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111½ Aug 23	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89 July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96 Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	117½ Aug 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91⅞	Jan 31	97⅛ Aug 26	96¾	97⅛
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41 Aug 18	41	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12 Aug 3	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7¼	Feb 27	6	May 31	6¼ Aug 17	5	7
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102 June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110 June 6	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½ Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122¼	Jun 24	113¾	Jan 4	121 Aug 26	120	..
Do., do., registered	121¼	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½ July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102¼	Apr 1	99	Aug 2	100¾ Aug 25	100	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100 May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116½ Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898	..	....	..	....	103 Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	106⅞ Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½ Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½ Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112⅝	Jun 19	112⅝ June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅜	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123½ July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107 Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112 Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120½	May 19	122¼ May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅛	Jun 19	121⅝ June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104¼ Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	105½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞ July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106 Aug 23	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½ June 14	118	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	123 Aug 2	120	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117½	Jan 3	119 Aug 26	119	119½
Do., do., registered	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117 June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97⅜	Jul 25	90⅜	Jan 4	97½ Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	92⅛	Jan 18	92⅛	Jan 18	92⅛ Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jan 27	104	Jul 21	104 Aug 5	104	107
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100 June 19	99	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95½ My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼ Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101⅝	Apr 7	102¾ Aug 14	103	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109 June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104 Feb 1	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞ Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113½	Jul 20	114 Aug 24	114	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅜	Feb 15	105 Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111½ Aug 11	111½	112½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	138 July 25	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅝	Jun 12	115⅝	May 1	116⅝ June 12	119½	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107 July 26	107½	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	102½ Aug 17	102	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100 Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105 Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113¾	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	113¾ Aug 25	113¼	..
Do., do., registered	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛	Jun 2	111⅛ June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124 July 6	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106¾ Aug 25	106¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 3	114½ Aug 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	137½ Aug 24	135	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	115 Aug 25	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½ No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107 Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	116½ Aug 4	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	99¾ Aug 26	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	112 Aug 24	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160⅝	Jan 7	170½ July 25	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼ Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug 4	160½	Jan 10	170 Aug 4	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	170¾ Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170 July 6	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112⅛	May 13	121⅝ July 5	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1910	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120 Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¼	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121 Aug 24	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½ Aug 14	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½ Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123 May 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122 Aug 22	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	122½ Aug 23	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112 Aug 3	121½	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¼	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122¼ June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	120¾ July 17	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼ May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½ July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112½	Feb 9	115¾ July 17	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1983	114⅞	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	112 Aug 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121 July 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125 July 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅜	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	144 Aug 23	144¼	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112½ Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114 Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118 July 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116 June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	109 July 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾ Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾ Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110 July 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118 July 18	118	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾ Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109 Aug 26	109	..
Do., registered	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞ Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110 July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾ My 26, 98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124 June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117¼ Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 5	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113 Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108 Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	141½ Aug 9	141	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117⅜	Feb 1	124 July 24	..	126¼
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138 De 13, 98	..	145⅞
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146 Jul 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114⅛	Jun 17	114⅛	Jun 17	114⅛ June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¼	Jun 27	131¼	Jan 10	134 July 7	133½	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½ Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104⅜	Jan 4	107½ Aug 25	107	107¼
Do., do., registered	107⅞	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	107⅞ Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½ May 1	98	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87½ Aug 25	87	88
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½ May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114 June 27	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138 Aug 25	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½ June 21	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132½ Aug 25	..	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140 Mar 23	144¼	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106 Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120½	Jul 11	122 July 25	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	99 Aug 26	98	99
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	90¾	Jun 28	99½ June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113 May 5	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾ Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼ Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95 Aug 19	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97 June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅜	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	103½ Aug 23	103½	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99 May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87 Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½ Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	104 Aug 4	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118½ June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½ Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	86¾ Aug 26	86½	87
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30 Aug 26	29½	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138½ July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	134½ July 18	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½ Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108½ July 31	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼ June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	68 Aug 25	65	66
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	73⅝ Aug 26	73	73½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	87 Aug 25	86¾	87
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126¼ June 15	139	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124½	Jun 7	124½ June 7	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142 June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½ June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143¼ July 18	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138 July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½ Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½ June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108 Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146 Sep 13,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120¾ Apr 21	..	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122 June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116¼ Aug 16	..	..
Do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½ June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153½	Aug 23	150½	May 31	153½ Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141 May, 96	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	99	Aug 10	100¼ Aug 26	100½	101
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105½	May 4	105¼ Aug 23	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	105½ Aug 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	108½	Aug 23	109¼ Aug 24	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92 Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108 Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70 Aug 9	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	20 Aug 24	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	112 Aug 8	110	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	92¼ Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114 July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝ July 31	108½	111
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	121 July 27	111¾	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121 May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	116½	Jul 11	116¾ Aug 11	116	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121 June 21	121	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	106	Apr 4	106½ Apr 14	105½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	143½ Aug 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	....	..	....	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	141½	Aug 1	141½	Aug 1	141½ Aug 1	142	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140 Feb 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106 Feb 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	114½	Aug 23	113¾	114½
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108½	July 28	108	110
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	108	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb 8	108	Aug 3	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	108½	Aug 8	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	98	Aug 3	91	Jan 10	98	Aug 23	98	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1939	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,08	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	111	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾	July 28	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	110	Aug 22	109½	109¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121½	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119	Aug 22	..	123
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100⅝	May 1	101¾	Aug 22	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	120½	Aug 21	120½	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	122¾	Aug 16	122¾	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼	July 20	126¼	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127½	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127½	July 31	126½	127½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	78½	Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	23	Aug 25	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	13¼	Aug 24	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87⅜	Aug 26	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116	Aug 17	110½	Jan 18	116	Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1940	100	Aug 21	98	Jul 27	99½	Aug 22	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103¼	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	94⅜	Aug 26	94¼	94½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	69¾	Aug 26	69¾	70
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95⅞	Aug 19	82	Jan 19	92½	Aug 26	92	94
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	95	Aug 25	95	96
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79	July 26	75	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95½	Aug 18	85	Jan 21	95½	Aug 18	95	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105¼	Aug 18	105¾	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118¼	Aug 26	118¼	119
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	115¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	101⅝	Aug 23	91½	Jan 3	101¼	Aug 25	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	97	Aug 26	96¾	97½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107½	Aug 8	107	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	115	Apr 20	111¾	Jan 17	111½	July 10	111	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	114⅝	Jul 14	106	Jan 3	114	Aug 26	114	114¼
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111¼	July 5	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½	July 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	90	Aug 28	82½	Jan 4	90	Aug 26	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108	July 28	108	..
..	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	132	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅝	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	108	Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	111¾	Aug 22	111¾	113
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	111¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109	Aug 7	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	113¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103	Aug 1	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110¾	Aug 17	110½	111
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100⅝	Aug 23	100½	..
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97¼	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	100	Aug 25	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	100¼	Aug 23	99¾	100
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113¼	Aug 26	113	114
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	113¾	Aug 23	112¾	113¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108	No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	June 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128½	Aug 19	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Aug 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114½	Jun 20	115	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jun 3	114¼	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	109¾	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	105	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110⅝	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105¾	Apr 3	100	Aug 26	107½	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	180½	Aug 25	189	190
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	182	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¼	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	July 6	117¾	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	113	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106¾	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾	May 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	106⅜	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	106¾	Aug 23	106	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	119½	Apr 12	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	112	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	131¾	May 15	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅝	Jan 5	132	July 28	..	..
Do., registered	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½	Aug 26	103	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66¼	May 9	67⅝	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	68½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	68½	June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115½	July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	129	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100	Aug 9	100	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96¼	Aug 24	88½	Jan 7	96	Aug 26	95¾	96¼
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ja 26, 98	102	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	80	Aug 7	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112½	Aug 24	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100½	Jan 3	102¼	Aug 25	102	102½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	129	Aug 17	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	114¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	102	Aug 25	85	Jan 7	102	Aug 25	102	104
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	79	Aug 25	65½	Jan 4	79	Aug 25	78	80
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	104¼	Aug 22	104	104½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	116¼	Aug 26	116	116¾
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115¼	Mar 9	115¾	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118	July 14	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼	Aug 18	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	94½	July 29	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	125	Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100½	July 18	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	100	June 8	99½	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 20	98½	Jan 31	99¼	Aug 9	99½	100

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	88¾	Aug 26	88	88¾
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	86⅛	Jan 1	88¾	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	99	Aug 26	98¼	98½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87¼	Apr 29	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	104	May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74½	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85	Aug 25	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	July 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114	July 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124⅝	Aug 25	124¼	124¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½	Aug 25	109	109½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100¼	May 23	101	June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	85½	Aug 24	85	85¼
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 15	98	Jan 12	100	July 8	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Mar 15	93	Aug 11	96	Aug 14	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96¼	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	95	Aug 26	94¾	95¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 'nc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	65¼	Aug 25	65	65½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112	Aug 4	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½	July 7	113	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99¾	Aug 18	..	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122	June 7	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122	Aug 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jan 21	138¼	Mar 8	142	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¾	Jan 5	117	Aug 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	131¼	Mar 18	137½	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	119¾	Aug 21	..	119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	111½	July 10	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅜	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	107⅜	Aug 9	106	108
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	125¼	Feb 15	125⅛	Feb 15	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	111	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103¾	Aug 25	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111½	Aug 18	112	113¼
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111	May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88¾	Aug 26	88	89
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	80½	Aug 25	80	80¼
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	108½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104	Aug 26	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 20	109¼	Jan 3	113¼	Aug 26	112	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107	Aug 16	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	96¼	Aug 25	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	103¾	Aug 26	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼	Aug 2	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108⅝	Aug 24	109½	110
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¼	Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110	July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

trading that formed a pleasing contrast to the record of curb transactions during the greater part of the week. But the market, although it did not prove the object of as much attention from the speculative and investing public as its friends might desire, was nevertheless not without indications of developments. Its general tendency was in the direction of strength, and the pronounced bullish inclination of certain securities which occupy prominent places on the curb by virtue of superior activity was a source of encouragement. While the market was undoubtedly defective during most of the week in those qualities which appeal most strongly to the speculative element, it proved in more than one respect worthy the interest of the seekers of satisfactory investments.

From the standpoint of activity the trading in the New Amsterdam Gas securities was the distinctive feature of the market last week. While the bonds and the preferred stock were largely dealt in New Amsterdam common was unequaled in the interest it awakened in the speculative public. The record of the week for New Amsterdam was a good one. The preferred stock advanced a point, the bonds a trifle over that, and the common stock 2⅝ points. Yet the close of the week found no tangible betterment in the prospect of New Amsterdam securities as investments. The rumored reconciliation of warring interests was no nearer accomplishment, so far as the public knew, than it had been before the week began. In fact, it was reported yesterday that agents of both the New Amsterdam and Consolidated Companies were offering to contract to furnish gas for a year to come at 50 cents per thousand feet.

The strength of New Amsterdam on the curb was no doubt in some measure due to the reports of a coming cessation of hostilities, however baseless they may be said to be. It was probably more largely due to such reports than was the case with Consolidated Gas, the manipulation of which on the Stock Exchange was more in evidence than the manipulation of New Amsterdam on the curb. Certainly the forcing upward of Consolidated on Friday and Saturday had no adequate parallel in the handling of New Amsterdam. But while its strength is not all to be laid to a concerted effort to bull the issue, it is not all due to popular impression as to its growing value. The pronounced short interest in New Amsterdam stock, and the consequent scramble to cover when it rose briskly at the close of Friday's market, undoubtedly added a strong impetus to the upward tendency. The tendency wrought appreciable financial damage in some quarters. One house alone, it is understood, was short of 1,500 shares of the common stock when the stock began to soar on Friday afternoon.

The prominence of Rubber Goods in the week's market has been noteworthy. Some 3,000 or 4,000 shares of the common changed hands in a single day, and it enjoyed activity throughout the week. Its strength was fully as noteworthy, for the week recorded a steady growth for this issue, the net advance amounting to 3½ points. The preferred was less freely traded in and made no progress.

The activity of the United Railways of St. Louis issues was another point of unusual interest. The tendency of the public to discontinue trading in these securities because of the uncertainty as to the policy of those who control them failed to manifest itself last week as in the previous week, and brokers making a specialty of the issues found that commissions materialized satisfactorily. The common stock was markedly strong, scoring a net advance of 3½ points, while the preferred, in which trading was not strikingly active, fell off 2 points. But the St. Louis subscriptions displayed a laudable activity, and from the standpoint of strength their record was the most notable one on the curb. The subscriptions, which were dealt in well up in the hundreds of thousands, scored a net advance of 8½ points. The progress of the security was a steady one, and it developed no sign of weakness in any day's trading.

The copper stocks were dealt in early in the week to a fair extent, but the market for them grew dull toward the close. Union Copper was notably strong, gaining $4 per share on bullish news, with stock very scarce. Amalgamated was also strong, though a little unsteady, and advanced ⅝ in the week.

The electric stocks were fairly active, and did not change much; with the exception of Electric Boat, common and preferred, the weakness of which was a feature of the market. Trust Company of America was in equally poor demand.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Consols suffered from the warlike talk on the Stock Exchange and lost ⅜ of a point during the week.

Americans displayed much strength, with feverish buying, throughout the greater part of the week, although this slacked up at the end, the run being chiefly after non-dividend securities, like Baltimore and Ohio common, Denver and Rio Grande common, Norfolk and Western common, and Reading second preferred. All the leading issues advanced for the week from one to three points.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	118
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	102	..
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	200	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	110
Chicago Union Traction	36⅝	38½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	84
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	104	..
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	113	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	370	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	80	84
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	27
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	95	97
Ninth Avenue	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	37¾	38¾
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Second Avenue stock, ex div	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Twenty-third Street	395	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	27	30
Worcester Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	57	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	36	59½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95½	96
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	240
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	240	..
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	2010
City	370	385
Colonial	415	..
Continental	310	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue	425	500
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	510	525
Hamilton	265	..
International Banking & Trust	160	175
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	420	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	200	203
Real Estate Trust Co	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	420	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	268	275
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	244	..
Butchers & Drovers'	85	92
Central	180	187
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	318
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	147	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	365	380
East River	110	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	190	195
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	740	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	130	..
Importers & Traders'	537	545
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	150	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	204	210
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	195	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	420	..
New York	255	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	200	..
Phoenix	110	..
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	260	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	123	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	335	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101	102½
Amalgamated Copper	97⅝	98
Am. Agricultural Chemical	27¾	28½
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Air Power	70	74
American Bank Note Co	49	52½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	10
American Press Association	85	95
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf	10	15
American Typefounders'	45	50
American Graphophone	132	140
American Graphophone pf	135	145
American Wool Goods	26¾	27½
American Wool Goods pf	83½	84½
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	14¼	14⅝
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	29	30
Beet Sugar pf	79	80
Bliss, E. W.	135	145
Bliss, E. W., pf	125	135
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	12½
Carter-Crume pf	65	80
Celluloid Company	87	91
Central & South American Tel	114	117½
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	57	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs	112⅜	112⅝
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95½	98
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	21½	22
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	57	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg	73	80
Distilling Company of America	19⅝	20
Distilling Co. of America pf	59¾	60
Eastman Kodak Co	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power	7¾	8
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf	46	48
Electric Vehicle	109	110
Electric Vehicle pf	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2⅜	2¾
Empire & Bay State Tel	70	..
Erie & Western Trans	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	24¾	25¾
General Carriage	33¼	37
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf	98	100
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	118	125
Havana Commercial	28½	29½
Havana Commercial pf	67	68¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	..	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	97
Hoboken Land & Imp	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	106	..
Hudson River Telephone	103	108
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5⅜
International Power	70	79
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	72½	73½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
J. B. Stetson com	83	..
J. B. Stetson pf	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	25	..
Lanston Monotype	87	93
Lorillard pf	116	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	N 25	35

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Marleen Copper	11⅝	12½
Mergenthaler Linotype	204	206
Mexican 5s	100	100½
Mosler Safe Co. pf	..	100
National Gramophone	86	87
National Salt	46	49
National Salt pf	73	75
National Wall Paper deb. stock	73	80
New England Transportation	9¾	10
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110½	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	92
New York Gas & Electric 5s	107	108
N. Y. Transportation	24½	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	181	188
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	103
Otis Elevator	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	100
Penn. Salt Mfg	112	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E	23	24
Pratt & Whitney com	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf	42	50
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99¾	100
Rubber Goods	35¼	36
Rubber Goods pf	89¾	90
Safety Car Heating & Light	140	152
St. Louis subs	141	142½
St. Louis com., when issued	32½	35
St. Louis pf., when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94½	95½
Simmons Hardware com	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co	525	575
Sloss-Sheffield subs	110	112
Standard Coupler	27	34
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	462	465
Standard Oil of N. J., ex div	460	463
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co	103	105½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	110
Tennessee Copper	19½	20⅛
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	..
Trenton Potteries com	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf	..	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	25	27
Union Steel & Chain	29	29½
Union Steel & Chain pf	69	69½
Union Typewriter com	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf	121	123
United Shoe Machinery com	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf	26	26½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	⅝
Universal Car Bearing	..	50
Westinghouse Air Brake	430	434
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int	78	80
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7½	9
Central Union Gas bonds	107	108
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	129	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	96	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	101	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106¼
Denver Gas	39½	40
Denver Gas bonds	82½	83
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	68
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	..	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	85
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	35⅛	35½
New Amsterdam pf	59½	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102¾
New England Gas & Coke	28	30
New England G. & C. bonds	85	85¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	50
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42½	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	90	91½
Standard Gas, New York	112	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	145
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	100¾	102
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107½	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co	275	275½
Valley of New York	112	..

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 26, total transactions included 3,361,676 shares of stock, $16,571,840 bonds, with $57,500 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 27, '98.	Aug. 26, '99.	Increase.
R. R. & M....	3,000,439	3,361,676	271,237
Banks	13	.....	*13
Mining	11,100	.....	*11,100

*Decrease.

BONDS.

	Aug. 27, '98.	Aug. 26, '99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	$20,769,000	$16,571,840	$4,197,160
State	67,000	.....	67,000
Government ...	619,500	57,500	562,000

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	2½	Hocking Valley pf	1½
Am. Dist. Tel	1	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Express	2%	Kanawha & M	1½
Am. Tobacco	7	Keokuk & Des M. pf	4½
Am. Tobacco pf	2½	Laclede Gas	4
Bal. & Ohio	2½	Minn. & St. L	2
Brook Union Gas	4	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	1¾
Ches & Ohio	1	Mobile & Ohio	3%
Chi. Cons. Tract	1¾	Nat. Bis. pf	1¼
Chi. & East. Ill	7½	Norf. & West	2¼
C. G. W. pf. A	5%	Northern Pacific	2¾
Chi., I. & L	1¼	Oreg. R. & Nav	5
Chi. & N. W. pf	1	Or. R. & Nav. pf	2%
C., L. & W. pf	6¾	P., Ft. W. & C	1¼
Col. South. 1st pf	2	Reading 1st pf	1%
Col. Mid. pf	2¾	Reading 2d pf	1%
Cont. Tobacco	1¾	Rio G. & W. pf	2¼
Cont. Tobacco pf	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1¼
Consol. Gas	6	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1½
Den. & Rio G	1	St. L. & S. W. pf	1¼
Den. & Rio G. pf	1%	St. Paul & Dul	17
Detroit City Gas	2	Tenn. Coal & I	1%
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	2½	Union Pacific	1%
Erie 1st pf	1½	Union Pacific pf	1%
Erie Tel. & T	2½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
E. & T. H. pf	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	4
Ft. W. & D. C	5½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3%
Ft. W. & Rio G	2%	Wis. Cent., w. i	1½
Hocking Valley	2½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. i	4

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref	1	Manhattan Con	3½
Am. Steel & W. pf	1%	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Sugar Ref	5½	N. Y. Central	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	4%	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Central Pacific	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
C., I. & L. pf	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf	2½
Consol. Ice	2	P., C. & St. L. pf. i	1
Federal Steel	1¼	Southern Pacific	1%
Glucose pf	3	Union Bag & Paper	1
Int. Paper	2¼		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Met. Elev. 1st	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st in	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. div	1½	Mobile & Ohio 4s	2¾
Col. Mid. 2-4s	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2%	Oreg. S. L. inc A	5½
Col. Southern 4s	1	Oreg. S. L. inc. B	2
E. T. H. gen	1½	Pennsylvania Col	1%
Green Bay deb. A	1	St. J. & G. I. 3-4s	1½
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	1¼	Wabash deb. A	1
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	2	W. N. Y. & P. gen. i	
L. & N. Pens. & At. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & P. inc	1½

Bonds Declined.

M., K. & T. ext. 5s	2%	Rio Gde. So. 3-4s	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1½	West Shore 4s	1
O. R. & N. 1st 6s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday, Aug. 31.

American Waltham Watch Company—Books close for dividend.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Southern Railway—Special meeting.

Friday, Sept. 1.

American Coal Company—Regular and extra dividends payable.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Special meeting.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Dividend payable on prefcrred.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Iowa Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Company (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Junction Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Dividend payable.
South Side Elevated Railroad (Chicago)—Dividend payable.
Torrington Company—Dividend payable on Class B.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 2.

Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad—Annual meeting.

MONEY AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH.

Improved Condition of the Section Compared with a Few Years Ago.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The Southern corporation, firm, individual, having need of a large sum of money and being able to offer good security, go East or North to supply their wants; and they get money at low rates. Millions have been borrowed in the last few years by Southern concerns in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, the highest rate being 5 per cent.

Southern cities get what they need from the Eastern and Northern money reservoirs at about 4 per cent. average; and Southern States borrow, even on short time, at 3 and 3½ per cent.

How was it fifteen or twenty years ago? Nothing like this, certainly. If a Southern man, firm, or private corporation got money from the East, in the eighties, at 6 and 7 per cent., they were lucky, and they gave very big security. An old citizen of Chattanooga can recall that gilt-edged security here would be accepted by Eastern brokers at half its value as security for a loan at 6, and more often the rate was 7 per cent. This, we say, was changed so that the rate is satisfactory, and there need be no complaint about the fact that borrowers of big sums must go East to get what they want. That is the case with the whole North and Northwest. Chicago borrows largely in New York.

All the great manufacturing centres of the North place their big loans in Eastern cities. Generally their financial offices are in New York. So the Southern manufacturing corporation or firm, or the Southerner who needs a block of cash to supplement his own, for the erection of an expensive office or mercantile building—these must get their loans, as a rule, in the North or East.

Nothing especially is needed to improve the facilities of any of the classes of Southern borrowers mentioned above. They have no just ground of complaint. It is the Southern small trader and manufacturer, who needs an occasional loan of from a hundred up to a few thousand dollars, who has had to pay comparatively high rates, in the smaller towns and villages, and even in our cities rates for money have been high. This condition is improving. Where 10 per cent. was the rule a few years ago, 6 per cent. to men of good rating is now common, and in large wholesale towns—New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis—5 per cent. is a usual rate.

The South, in her back districts, needs enlarged banking facilities, and these better means of distribution are being supplied gradually; not as rapidly as some impatient people would like, but as fast as safety would justify. No banker worthy of the title will open a bank at a place where there is very little money in circulation. A bank's chief business is the safe keeping and distribution of the money of the vicinage; and there must be enough of going round to justify the necessary provision of building, vaults, safes, the payment of rent, clerk hire; and the use of banker's capital must be considered. Where there is very little money borrowers are uncertain, risks great, and rates high, the latter being a matter of course. When every little hamlet, as in Scotland, has its branch bank that has been in the same house for a generation, the banker known to and knowing every man in the town and all within some miles, there is no risk to speak of in making loans; every penny that is not in active use in the bank. In those places rates are as low as 3 per cent.

When the South has accumulated enough surplus money to meet fully all local mercantile and general needs, then rates will go to some such figures as prevail in New England—not before. This consummation may be hastened by judicious banking laws and other means; it will not be hurried by spouting, nor hindered by the silly slanders of the Southern people, by ignorant Northern bigots.

A word here as to Southern laws for the collection of debts. We have already shown that vast sums are loaned by Eastern and Northern houses, to persons, firms, corporations, municipalities, and States, and that fact gives the lie to the assertion that the Southern State laws are framed with a view to enabling Southern debtors to rob their Eastern and Northern creditors. As a matter of fact, there has not been $1 lost to investors in Southern loans, on account of lame laws and rascally borrowers, where $10 have been sunk by such investors over the Northwest. In this last-mentioned section millions on millions were lost in the last ten years on farm mortgages and mortgages secured by city and town property. Several savings banks in New Hampshire, and numerous loan houses in New York and New England were thus ruined—none were hurt in the South who confined their loans to city and rural property. They who went into the boom of 1887-90 took their chances as any gambler does.

No, the Southern laws are, as a rule, fair between debtor and creditor; all stories to the contrary are false or greatly exaggerated.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 26. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
190	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1899	3½	*206½ May 11	*206½ May 11		*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	..	.....	.....		*43 Mar. 5, 1898
145	165	American Coal	1,500,000	Mch. 1, 1899	5	150 July 27	*130 Feb. 3		144 Aug. 10, 1899
29	30¾	American Spirits Mfg. Co. pf	6,966,000	.....	..	41¼ March 13	29 June 1		*27½ Aug. 15, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	18 July 19	14 Apr. 20		18 July 19, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	.. ..	.. ..		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,605,000	July, 1899	1	.. ..	.. ..		100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899	2	.. ..	.. ..		106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	21 Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15		21 Feb. 15, 1899
102	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	110 Jan. 31	100 Jan. 17		*110 May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899	75c	*92 May 26	85 Feb. 20		*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	....	....		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½ Mar. 25	168 Jan. 11		171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*199 Feb. 10	*192 Jan. 30		*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	4	.. ..	.. ..		102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899	1½	.. ..	.. ..		120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Col. Col. & I. Dev., pf	500,000	.....	..	8¼ Apr. 21	2 Apr. 14		6 Aug. 10, 1899
108	112	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	115 May 11	88 Jan. 6		114¼ Aug. 14, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	3,36,700	.....	..	30 June 9	*10 Feb. 25		30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¾	189 Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26		189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56 Mar. 23	52 Mar. 7		52½ May 1, 1899
38	40	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	July 15, 1899	1½	97 Mar. 13	87 July 5		87½ July 31, 1899
105	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899	7	110 June 13	80 Jan. 3		110 June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899	3¾	.. ..	.. ..		*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette pf.**	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	65 May 19	43½ Jan. 3		58 July 26, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30 Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23		*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*101 June 6	*99½ Jan. 31		*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899	1¼	*100 Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28		*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899	2	*390 Mar. 14	*360 Jan. 25		*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	120½ May 2	57½ Jan. 3		*105 May 29, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899	2	*103 July 13	*99¾ June 12		*102 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32 Jan. 25	*30½ Jan. 16		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	9 Aug. 7	9 Aug. 7		9 Aug. 17, 1899
74	77	Knickerbocker Ice pf	5,000,000	July 1, 1899	3	84 Feb. 17	72 June 24		75½ Aug. 16, 1899
97	100	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½ May 18	95 March 9		98 Aug. 17, 1899
..	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	85 Apr. 4	56¼ Jan. 5		70 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	39 Apr. 25	5 Feb. 25		16 June 29, 1899
62	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899	2½	60 Apr. 25	58 Apr. 24		60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899	5	.. ..	.. ..		*152 May 31, 1899
110	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899	2	116 Jan. 24	112 Jan. 13		*111 Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	.....	.....		*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
111	111½	National Lead pf	14,304,000	June 15, 1899	1¾	115 Jan. 21	110¼ June 14		113 June 18, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	3⅜ Jan. 14	3½ June 9		3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50 Mar. 18	43 April 20		43 Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23 Feb. 9	13 Mar. 14		*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3, 1899	2	42 Jan. 25	37¼ Apr. 4		38¾ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	1¼	133 June 7	120½ Jan. 27		*131 July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899	3	.. ..	.. ..		*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899	1½	.. ..	.. ..		*124 Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899	1	70½ June 2	70 May 15		70½ June 2, 1899
8	9	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10⅛ April 27	6 March 23		*9 Aug. 14, 1899
85	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	30 Feb. 20	84½ Apr. 18		*83 July 18, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	....	....		*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¾	*110 June 26	*110 June 26		*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899	4	*375 June 17	*362 Feb. 16		*375 June 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	.....	..	102 Mar. 3	85 July 24		85 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	2	121 Jan. 16	*117 May 16		*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	1,000,000	July, 1899	3	*137 Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3		*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10½	12	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	.....	..	14 July 28	7 May 18		*10¾ Aug. 14, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	4 Apr. 13	2 Aug. 9		2 Aug. 11, 1899
8½	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899	½	14 Apr. 13	8 Jan. 7		*11½ July 26, 1899
101	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899	4	*194 May 11	*187 Feb. 14		*193 June 28, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1½	130½ Jan. 26	129¾ Mar. 1		*131¼ June 5, 1899
..	..	**St. Paul & Omaha** pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899	3½	182 June 20	170 Jan. 16		182 June 20, 1899
60	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	65 Apr. 28	60 Apr. 21		60¼ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899	3½	*200 Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 2		*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis.	16,000,000	.....	..	25½ Jan. 14	12½ June 2		*13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899	1¾	82½ Jan. 10	57½ June 28		61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899	1	.. ..	.. ..		*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899	3	.. ..	.. ..		*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1899	2½	.. ..	.. ..		100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,100	.....	..	.. ..	.. ..		10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	.. ..	.. ..		*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
15	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25 Jan. 25	20 Jan. 21		20 Apr. 4, 1899
30	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	42 Mar. 22	35 Jan. 25		42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1	73 Apr. 17	38 Jan. 3		66 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf	2,692,200	July 1, 1899	1¾	141 Feb. 24	117½ Jan. 6		*138 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899	½	.. ..	.. ..		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899	2½	.. ..	.. ..		*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899	3½	.. ..	.. ..		165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899	3½	.. ..	.. ..		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	....	....		8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1899	1½	120 Aug. 8	120 Aug. 8		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.....	..	....	....		*98 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899	3	98¼ Jan. 24	93⅛ Mar. 6		*98 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r	2,549,200	.....	..	5 Mar. 15	1⅝ May 26		3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$948,263.00	$22,836.00	$60,401	$100,428.00	.....	$1,012,733.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,397,618.53	52,973.79	65,717	281,031.48	.....	1,635,775.93
Gansevoort	200,000	735,368.11	10,222.09	48,563	35,394.12	$10,813.14	689,413.95
Hamilton	200,000	1,215,200.00	54,500.00	98,700	167,800.00	.....	1,393,300.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,344,000.00	146,600.00	276,000	133,100.00	.....	1,833,100.00
Home	100,000	583,568.88	60,422.92	36,296	100,369.60	727.48	654,615.72
Mutual	200,000	1,175,498.71	23,185.45	96,863	206,035.35	183,877.15	1,441,093.76
Riverside	100,000	863,559.27	18,467.67	52,382	72,960.76	.....	851,408.53
State	100,000	2,197,000.00	71,000.00	141,000	43,000.00	168,000.00	2,476,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,154,600.00	20,200.00	127,000	81,500.00	91,800.00	1,066,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,424,326.37	53,505.17	171,459	231,510.69	.....	2,060,268.85
19th Ward	100,000	821,489.00	27,900.00	110,218	151,409.00	223,000.00	1,322,458.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,122,806.00	18,207.00	85,174	115,256.00	100,000.00	1,251,726.00
Broadway	100,000	1,381,310.85	23,295.51	97,883	174,616.26	.....	1,497,725.20
Eighth Ward	100,000	322,100.00	4,100.00	35,200	38,600.00	20,700.00	302,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	599,900.00	32,300.00	23,000	50,900.00	36,400.00	586,600.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,344,900.00	225,600.00	274,000	553,800.00	.....	2,861,300.00
Mech. & Tr'd's'	100,000	965,402.69	27,028.00	52,855	100,280.08	38,551.66	952,049.77
Nassau Nat.	300,000	4,022,000.00	146,000.00	240,000	651,000.00	45,000.00	4,324,000.00
National City	300,000	2,692,000.00	134,000.00	234,000	372,000.00	60,000.00	3,016,000.00
North Side	100,000	673,618.40	14,541.17	58,066	48,383.20	51.00	614,232.82
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,112,100.00	112,800.00	5,000	340,000.00	23,500.00	1,140,000.00
Union	100,000	342,771.00	5,786.00	11,572	31,034.00	23,000.00	264,727.00
Wallabout	100,000	553,128.00	11,819.00	35,502	47,160.00	140,700.00	655,050.00
17th Ward	100,000	471,083.00	10,065.00	20,173	64,357.00	31,066.00	433,089.00
20th Ward	100,000	499,971.00	7,919.00	26,168	65,728.00	1,210.00	500,673.00
Borough of Queens.							
Queens County	100,000	1,823,849.30	107,907.37	137,967	675,265.38	155,761.45	2,640,599.53
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	478,210.00	15,470.00	24,910	89,250.00	625.00	570,800.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	648,136.92	20,743.00	25,000	150,016.46	.....	671,718.51
Hoboken.							
First Nat.	110,000	1,733,700.00	119,100.00	22,700	110,700.00	197,700.00	1,638,900.00
Second Nat.	125,000	866,326.00	42,500.00	37,200	61,300.00	51,900.00	893,500.00
Jersey City.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,739,400.00	242,000.00	327,300	788,300.00	1,000,000.00	6,419,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,161,560.00	81,034.00	73,632	165,746.00	42,608.00	1,818,732.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,325,900.00	56,800.00	33,700	210,500.00	.....	1,115,600.00
Third Nat.	200,000	890,493.90	35,140.41	80,541	107,096.83	56,868.51	878,368.16

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DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic Coast Line	2½	Sept. 13	Sept. 3	Sept. 14
Atlantic & Danville pf.	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	.....	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 28	Sept. 5
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 8
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Junction	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 1
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Southern pf.	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 22	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
American Waltham Watch Company (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Bethlehem Steel	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Consolidated Lake Superior pf.	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Laclede Gas Light (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Park Street pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Waltham Watch Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 1	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
North American Trust	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 31	Special
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	Sept. 2	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Annual
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Union Ice	.....	.....	Sept. 14	Special
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual

CLEARING HOUUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 26, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$808,666,629	$639,036,114	+26.5
Boston	93,672,557	79,022,820	+18.5
Philadelphia	66,807,544	51,692,122	+29.3
Baltimore	16,597,927	12,163,186	+36.5
Chicago	94,384,222	78,587,199	+20.1
St. Louis	24,682,212	18,473,825	+33.6
New Orleans	5,008,631	4,165,491	+20.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,109,879,722	883,140,757	+25.7
Other cities, 5 days	164,072,419	126,019,946	+30.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,273,952,141	$1,009,160,703	+26.2
All cities, 1 day	270,102,437	206,340,043	+30.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,544,054,578	$1,215,500.746	+27.0

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 19 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 16.7 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 41.7 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 90.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 20.7 per cent., as compared with 1897, 31.7 per cent., and with 1896, 56.8 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $2,703,825. The banks now hold $12,378,525 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $9,056,000, a decrease in specie of $1,235,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $645,000, an increase in deposits of $6,934,100, and an increase in circulation of $95,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 26,'99.	Aug. 19,'99.	Aug. 27,'98.
Loans	$746,789,900	$747,733,900	$672,091,800
Specie	172,381,100	173,616,200	155,968,700
Legal tenders	54,531,200	54,266,400	55,433,200
Deposits	858,135,100	851,201,000	760,234,400
Circulation	14,531,200	13,976,800	14,123,300

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 26,'99.	Aug. 19,'99.	Aug. 27,'98.
Specie	$172,381,100	$173,616,200	$155,968,700
Legal tenders	54,531,200	54,266,400	55,433,200
Total reserve	$226,912,300	$227,882,600	$211,401,900
Reserve required ag'st deposits	214,533,775	212,800,250	190,058,600
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$12,378,525	$15,082,350	$21,343,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373 825	25,688,450	50,665,950
Feb. 25	30,384,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,823
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,395,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$12,378,525	1894	$66,718,650
1898	21,343,300	1893	*1,088,000
1897	39,517,700	1892	9,887,875
1896	21,343,300	1891	12,767,825
1895	39,124,925	1890	*536,675

*Below legal requirements.

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No. 3 Nassau and 18 Wall St., N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING, }
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
J. D. OSTRANDER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	Jonn T. Terry,
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Henry G. Marquand,	Thomas T. Eckert,
C. C. Cuyler,	James McCreery,
George L. Rives,	Rudulph Ellis,
John E. Searles,	Henry M. Alexander,
Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
James W. Alexander,	John W. Hunter,
William H. Slocum,	James Stokes,
George Coppell,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Henry C. Deming,
Oliver Ames,	L. C. Weir,
Henry B. Ely.	

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY H. COOK, }
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Henry H. Cook	George Foster Peabody,
Edward H. Clark,	Forrest H. Parker,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Willis S. Paine,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Walter S. Johnston,	Elihu Root,
Andrew Mills,	R. A. C. Smith,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	H. H. Vreeland,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	William C. Whitney,
Anson G. McCook	William A. Wheelock,
William A. Nash,	P. A. B. Widener.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.

Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:

JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

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Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . 1,400,000
Deposits . . 25,000,000

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,

BANKERS,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.